

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 19.

MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,541.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 7:30 a.m.	No. 5 6:30 a.m.
No. 4 8:08 p.m.	No. 1 10:00 a.m.
No. 6 arrives 8:30.	No. 2 7:30 a.m.
Local 8:30 a.m.	Local 12:15 p.m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.	WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8:08 a.m.	No. 3 7:00 a.m.
No. 6 1:18 p.m.	No. 5 9:25 p.m.
No. 8 2:08 p.m.	No. 7 6:40 p.m.
Local 8:30 a.m.	Local 3:55 p.m.

In effect June 9th noon.

PITTSBURG, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST.

No. 1.	Daily.	2:50 p.m.
No. 10.	Daily except Sunday.	9:45 a.m.
No. 4.	Daily.	1:12 p.m.
No. 20.	Daily except Sunday.	9:25 p.m.
No. 11.	Daily except Sunday.	5:30 p.m.

Local 12:00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1.	Daily except Sunday.	3:45 p.m.
No. 11.	Daily except Sunday.	10:15 a.m.
No. 9.	Daily.	11:45 a.m.
No. 3.	Daily.	5:45 p.m.
No. 13.	Daily except Sunday arrive.	8:50 p.m.

Local 12:00 p.m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Van Handel Route at Orrville

NORTH. SOUTH.

No. 25 Express. 10:10 p.m. No. 2 Express. 10:35 a.m.

No. 27 Express. 4:20 p.m. No. 38 Express. 3:47 p.m.

No. 3 Express. 3:05 p.m. No. 18 Express. 10:32 p.m.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

THE PAN DELEGATES.

They Receive Both a Warm and Cold Reception in Milwaukee.

WASHINGTONIANS HOLD A MEETING TO TAKE ACTION ON THE FAIR.

Congress to be Asked to Take Charge of the Affair—Representatives to be Invited from All Over the World to be the Nation's Guests—Reasons Presented Why the Big Show Should be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A meeting of the board of promotion for the world's fair was held in this city yesterday.

The board assembled in Willards hall at 2 p.m. A. R. Little, president of the Philadelphia board of trade presiding. Secretary Anderson made the opening speech, a forcible and clear address upon the work of the board of promotion. He pointed out the immense advantages of Washington as a location for the world's fair, and urged that the presence here of the national museum and other public repositories of curiosities, and articles marking the growth of the American continents in population, civilization and wealth. He claimed that this formed already a nucleus worth fully \$50,000,000 for such a fair. He argued other cities are closely interested in the trade, and that their ambition in this direction is so tinged with selfish and mercenary motives that it would be manifestly improper for the fair to be given to any of them while Washington is so much better adapted to the purpose. This, he said, is neutral ground where all commercial jealousies would be buried and the selection of this city would give no undue advantage to any other.

Memorial to Congress.

Hon. George C. Gorham, of Washington, then presented the draft of a memorial to be presented to congress which the local board here thought should be adopted as the initial step toward the celebration of a great national event. The memorial addressed to both houses of congress reads as follows:

"Your memorial is a national board of promotion, representing various bodies of citizens in the several states and territories of the Union respectively urge upon congress the propriety of at once inaugurating steps for an appropriate celebration in 1892 of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus."

"They submit that this can best be done by an exposition of the three Americas, North, South and Central, in which may be exhibited the progress of civilization on the western hemisphere, so that grand historical event as shown by the achievements of the people of its several countries in industries, inventions, science and the arts, and that to this end the co-operation of all these countries should be sought."

Italy and Spain to be Especially Honored.

And your memorialists suggest that the occasion should be one for inviting to this country as the nation's guests representatives from all the nations of the world and such of their rulers as will come, and as signifying the important agency of Italy and Spain in the great event they ought to be especially honored. And your memorialists pray that the dignity of the nation be not entrusted on the proposed occasion to the keeping of any corporation, association or municipality upon any inducement whatever, but that the exposition be held at the national capital, exclusively under the direction and control of the general government, and that from the treasury of the United States, overflowing as it is with revenues far in excess of the needs of the government, the excess of the expenditures, if any above the receipts are met.

Mr. Gorham, after the memorial had been read, made an eloquent speech in its support. He thought the United States had reached such a point of prosperity and wealth when it could easily undertake to commemorate in a fitting manner one of the greatest events since the dawn of the Christian era. He did not urge the selection of Washington, for he said, the advisability of such an action was manifest.

Speeches in Favor of Washington.

Governor Fleming, of Florida, Jackson, of Maryland, and Biggs, of Delaware; Mr. Bardwell, of Boston, and others made speeches favoring the national capital as the location of the exposition. A motion to adopt the memorial was carried unanimously.

A resolution providing for the formation of local boards of promotion in the several states was also adopted and the meeting, which from beginning to end was a very enthusiastic one, adjourned. In the evening the members of the national board held a banquet at Willard's hotel.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwards and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouses in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, County of Stark, in the Court of Common Pleas:

Complaint of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, plaintifff.

All the members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, defendants.

The plaintiff in the above intituled cause has filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of said Stark county, praying for authority to mortgagethat part of Lot No. 21, lying north of Worcester street, in Massillon, Ohio, and forty feet off the west side of that part of Lot No. 211, lying north of Worcester street, to secure the loan of five hundred dollars, to pay other indebtednesses incurred by the members of the church, and also praying for authority to sell fifty feet off the east side of that part of Lot No. 211 that lies north of said Worcester street, for the purpose of providing money to pay said mortgage debt. Said cause will stand for hearing on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1890.

By WM. McMILLAN, Plaintiff's attorney.

An Ordinance.

To enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Massillon by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit: Albright and Weinh's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the out lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division 2 or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46. And application shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for that purpose as is provided by law.

John Young, as the solicitor of this city, is hereby directed to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such an annexation as are required by law.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the City of Massillon, Ohio, this 7th day of October, 1889.

CHAS. E. JARVIS,

President of the Council.

H. W. LEFFLER,

City Clerk.

Very sleek Bank Robbers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—While Cashier George C. Worner, of the German Savings bank was counting his cash Wednesday, two men entered the bank and told him that a lady who was seated in a carriage outside wanted to speak to him. Worner went out followed by one of the men. The woman engaged him in conversation about a proposed deposit of some trust funds. At the conclusion of the parley Worner returned to the bank meeting on the way he secound of the two men. On reaching this desk Worner found that \$2,000 in bills had disappeared. A package of \$5,000 had been overlocked. The two men and the woman had driven off and escaped before the loss was discovered.

A Rumored Change of Base.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There was a rumor around the navy yard yesterday that Secretary Tracy had changed the orders of Commodore Walker and that the fleet under him, instead of cruising in European waters, would be sent on a cruise around the coast of South America.

Commodore Walker denied any knowledge of the change.

Murder in the First Degree.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24.—The jury in the trial of Charles McNamee, for the killing of Grocer Luca, a verdict last night of murder in the first degree. Sentence was deferred.

Big Dividends.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph company today declared a dividend of 75 cents per share. The quarterly statement shows an increase of \$802,847 in gross receipts.

THE PAN DELEGATES.

They Receive Both a Warm and Cold Reception in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—The Pan-American met both a cold and warm reception in Milwaukee. The weather was cold and raw. The citizens were warm in their hospitalities, and did everything in their power to make the delegates' visit to the city one pleasant to recollect. A delegation of citizens, headed by Mayor Brown, met the tourists at a small station some ten miles outside the city and accompanied them in. At the depot the band was playing as the train came in, and a large concourse of people sent up hearty cheers of welcome. The visitors were escorted to carriages and headed by the band and a company of cavalry, were driven through the principal streets. The delegates and even the North American companions of the journey were amazed at the fine business houses and residences. At Lake Shore drive the delegates were given a salute of seventeen guns from a local battery. At the end of the drive some of Milwaukee's breweries were inspected. At Schlitz's hotel an elegant lunch was served. Mayor Brown, in a short speech, welcomed the visitors to the city.

Lunch over, carriages were again resorted to and drives to various points of interest were in order. The afternoon was wholly occupied this way. Supper was served at the Plankinton house.

At 8 o'clock the delegates and their party attended a reception given in their honor by ex-Senator and Mrs. John Mitchell.

The leading society people of Milwaukee were present and the affair was an immense success. At 12 o'clock the visitors left on their train for Minneapolis, well pleased with their visit to and warm welcome at Milwaukee.

MR. SPRECKELS TALKS OUT.

He Expects in a Short Time to Produce Three-Fourths of All Sugar Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Claus Spreckels intended to begin work at his big refinery in this city yesterday, but owing to the bad weather and other causes he was prevented from doing so.

Active operations will probably begin next week. Mr. Spreckels is confident that he will win his great fight against the sugar trust. "I will produce 1,000,000 pounds of sugar a day at the start," said Mr. Spreckels. "By Feb. 2, 2,000,000 pounds a day will be turned out. I have decided to double the plant and when the new buildings are finished, as they will be before the end of next year, I will produce 4,000,000 pounds a day. New Orleans will be the next objective point. A refinery will be built there with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds a day and when I have doubled my plant here I will produce 6,000,000 pounds of sugar a day. The trust produces 8,000,000 pounds a day, so that when I get fully started I shall turn out three-fourths of the entire amount and I shall sell it, too. The sugar market," continued Mr. Spreckels, "is now in a dead moral condition. There was a drop yesterday in the price of refined sugar of one-eighth of a cent a pound. Every decline of one-eighth means a decrease in the income of the trust of \$10,000 a day. Look for a drop of 1 cent a pound in the price of sugar in the next thirty days. This means a decrease of \$80,000 more a day in the income of the trust."

Mr. Spreckels said that the big drop in trust certificates can be accounted for from the fact that the trust is loaded up with a lot of high-priced sugar, and as the market is in a bad condition the insiders have been "sliding out" of their certificates.

The Strike Still On.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—The strike of the yard switchmen on the Louisville and Nashville railroad still continues at this point, but it is thought the company will have to yield, as yesterday afternoon a committee of switchmen of the Mackey system waited on Mr. Mackey and made the same demand that the Louisville and Nashville employees did and at once granted their request. The strikers will probably make another formal demand, anticipating that the action of President Mackey will have the desired effect in bringing the company to time. All sorts of devices are employed to ship freight. Yesterday a marble dealer bought several trunks, placed in them small tombstones, that had to be shipped at once and sent them to their destination as baggage.

Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, Oct. 24.—The locomotive engineers have concluded their investigation of the charges against one of the grand officers. It is understood that the lodge adopted resolutions reprimanding him. The election of officers has been postponed until Monday. Cavener, the Chicago candidate for grand chief, was withdrawn and the only candidates now in the field are P. M. Arthur, G. W. Vrooman, of North Platte, Neb., and B. W. Vedder, of Sedalia, Mo. Predictions are being made that Vrooman will be elected. A resolution, providing for the location of the permanent headquarters of the Brotherhood at Chicago, was adopted unanimously.

Contractor Philbin yesterday broke ground for the new water works at East Palestine, O., starting a force of seventy-five men in the trenches for the pipe.

Work has also been commenced on the reservoir and pump house.

Earl Keeler, a 12-year-old boy of Youngstown, yesterday walked into a justice's office of that city, confessed to having stolen a dollar and asked to be sent to the reform school. He said he wanted to be taken away from a step-father who ill-treated him.

Master Workman Coffey Deposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The trouble between the members of District Assembly No. 149 green glass blowers, K. of L. and their employers, is learned to have been due to dereliction of duty on the part of Master Workman John Coffey.

The manufacturers complained that Coffey stood between them and the workmen in a settlement of grievances.

The executive council investigated the complaint, and Coffey was deposed and suspended, and G. M. W. Powderly

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SOME CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

IT WAS PICKED UP AT A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Casual Talk by Newspaper Correspondents That Makes Interesting Reading—Good Stories About Some of the Most Famous People in the United States.

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—There never was a spot more prolific of gossip than the main corridor of the White House during a presidential reception. To this pretty passageway, wide and richly decorated, open the blue room and the various apartments occupied by the president and his brilliant suite in receiving guests. Here assemble the newspaper correspondents, the lady society reporters, government officials who have not been invited to become a part of the receiving coterie in the blue room hardly, and many others to whom Washington official life and Washington social life are open books. The president gave a reception one night last week to the Knights Templar and their ladies, and there was such an assemblage in the corridor as that of which I have spoken. The corridor gossip of that evening would fill a book.

"It is not a well dressed cabinet," said one of the lady society reporters. "In my opinion, Mr. Harrison should appoint a court dressmaker, who is to be taken out and hanged at sunrise if he doesn't make the sleeves of the gowns worn by the ladies of the cabinet in better. Why, Mrs. Blank's dress is simply abominable—and she such a sweet little woman, too. It is really too bad. I wonder if she makes her own dresses! Looks like it. In fact, there are a number of home made gowns in the blue room at this blessed moment, unless I am greatly mistaken. That dress of Mrs. Harrison's is lovely material, but it isn't made right. But have you noticed how sweetly Mrs. Harrison receives the company? She doesn't shake hands. Heaven be praised. I hope we have seen the end of hand shaking by ladies of the White House."

Mrs. Cleveland used to torture herself so that the next morning after a reception she was unable to dress without the help of her maid. How much ne'er it is to gently incline the head toward a guest and smile as Mrs. Harrison does, than to have your hand swollen by senseless gripping and twisting. I have heard that Mrs. Harrison is trying to prevail upon the president to abandon handshaking too, but he is afraid somebody may take offense. I'll bet she carries her po' before the winter is over. If they will only get a court dressmaker warrant to make good sleeves, and abandon handshaking, I think the administration will be a success, though I must say the Cleveland cabinet was the best dressed cabinet, so far as the ladies are concerned, we have had in Washington in twenty years. Mrs. Cleveland's gowns were poems. Mrs. Whitney had her dresses made by Worth, and they were stunning. Mrs. Fairchild dressed beautifully, and so did the Misses Bayard.

Nobody knows how much more of this skin of small talk would have been un wound had not another lady correspondent come up just at this moment with the marks of excitement visible in her face.

"Such a nice piece of news as I have just picked up!" exclaimed she. "What do you think? Steward Zieman is going to leave the White House. The story is that he has an offer to go back to the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, at \$3,000 a year, and that he has accepted. But I happen to know that he resigned a month ago because he and Mrs. Harrison do not agree about some things in the management of the house. There is no quarrel, or anything like that, but professional stewards like Mr. Zieman and good housekeepers like Mrs. Harrison were not intended to live under the same roof."

"I have just been down stairs talking to Mr. Zieman about it. He showed me all through the kitchen and laundry and says he never worked in a nicer place, nor under a nicer man than the president. He actually hates to leave, though he is to get a thousand dollars more a year in Chicago than the government allows. You see, the steward of the White House is somebody. He is courted by a great many people who consider themselves of importance. Life below stairs in this case is a pretty good sort of life. The steward has very little work to do with his own hands, and unless suspended in the basement, except when Mr. Harrison chooses to go down, he lives in comfortable quarters of his own, and has a parlor as nice as that of some millionaires I know, in which he can receive his friends. I understand that Mrs. Harrison intends taking charge of the house for a time, and that no steward will be employed to take Mr. Zieman's place."

At this moment Postmaster General Wanamaker left the blue room for a moment and passed through the corridor. "I know a good joke on Wanamaker," said a newspaper man; "you know the postmaster general always wears a high, white hat with a black band around it. He has worn that same hat ever since he came to Washington—the \$1.10 hat we boys call it—and he actually wore it up to night. I'm betting that he wears it all winter. But the joke I was going to tell you about: Yesterday, Mr. Scott, chief of the salary division of the post office department, was walking over to Clark's for luncheon with the postmaster general, who wanted to talk to him about the investigation of the Chicago postoffice. A band went by, playing a lively air. 'What tune is that?' Do you know it, Scott? 'Why, yes,' responded the division chief, 'that is "Where Did You Go?"' But here Scott stopped. He looked up at the postmaster general, coughed, stammered a little, and finally concluded: 'Guess I don't know that tune, after all, Mr. Wanamaker. It sounds familiar, but I can't just place it.'

"More than that, they brought their strolling players to Washington, and these musicians were the nucleus of the now famous band which we hear playing outside. Some of the best Italian families in Washington, rich as the Carusis and Masseys, are said to have been founded by these unwilling musical immigrants. Carusi's dancing hall, you will remember, was the scene of one of the inaugural balls given in honor of President Harrison's grandfather.

WALTER WELLMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

And as they entered Clark's the band disappeared around the corner of the patent office playing 'Where Did You Get That Hat?'

It was a woman, the wife of an official, who next spoke.

"Mrs. Windom is looking very well to-night," she said. "She is as sweet as she looks. Never but once did I see her angry. That was when she happened to see a photograph of her husband, the secretary, taken profile. I was at her house when she first saw this picture, and she didn't like it a little bit. 'It is abominable,' she cried. 'It makes him look like a monkey.' The joke of this was that it does not strain one's imagination to see a monkey in the profile of the secretary, handsome though he is, but I didn't dare tell her so then. She ordered her carriage immediately and drove straight to the photographers, where she put her fist down on the showcase and declared she'd sue the man for libel in the name of her outraged husband if any more of those profile pictures were permitted to go to the public. The good natured photographer suppressed the edition and destroyed the negative."

"Let me tell you the most extraordinary thing I have heard about the new administration," volunteered a New York correspondent; "it is not a thing that you Democratic papers can make use of, but it is certainly remarkable, and almost incredible. You know old Jerry Rusk over there, the man who told Joe Cannon, of Illinois, that even if he was the tail of the administration he would try to be useful, for one of the chief duties of a tail was to keep the flies off. Well, Secretary Rusk has been a lumberman, a teamster, a stage driver, a soldier and a politician, and he never used tobacco in any form. Did you ever before hear of anything quite so extraordinary as a stage driver who did not chew tobacco?"

"Speaking of Rusk and Windom," said another member of the gossip circle, "that reminds me of the fact that they are the two democratic members of the Cabinet. Secretary Blaine finds it necessary to be a little exclusive. Miller is the sort of man who has few friends, but good ones. Noble is a very charming man, but also a very dignified one. Proctor is little known except by officials, and the same is true of Tracy. Wanamaker is too busy to waste any time on his friends, however much he may be inclined to do so. But it appears as if everybody knew Windom and Rusk. They are the only chatty, informal, bairn fellows in the Cabinet. I have seen them at Chamberlin's of an evening, sitting at a little table, with a bottle of wine between them, and a few good friends around, telling stories. Uncle Jerry Rusk is the best story teller in the Cabinet, and if you want to enjoy yourself some time get the secretary of agriculture. LaGang. He is a beauty, lively, good natured, well balanced man, who sleeps of nights and has a good appetite. I'll bet she carries her po' before the winter is over. If they will only get a court dressmaker warrant to make good sleeves, and abandon handshaking, I think the administration will be a success, though I must say the Cleveland cabinet was the best dressed cabinet, so far as the ladies are concerned, we have had in Washington in twenty years. Mrs. Cleveland's gowns were poems. Mrs. Whitney had her dresses made by Worth, and they were stunning. Mrs. Fairchild dressed beautifully, and so did the Misses Bayard.

Mrs. Cleveland used to torture herself so that the next morning after a reception she was unable to dress without the help of her maid. How much ne'er it is to gently incline the head toward a guest and smile as Mrs. Harrison does, than to have your hand swollen by senseless gripping and twisting. I have heard that Mrs. Harrison is trying to prevail upon the president to abandon handshaking too, but he is afraid somebody may take offense. I'll bet she carries her po' before the winter is over. If they will only get a court dressmaker warrant to make good sleeves, and abandon handshaking, I think the administration will be a success, though I must say the Cleveland cabinet was the best dressed cabinet, so far as the ladies are concerned, we have had in Washington in twenty years. Mrs. Cleveland's gowns were poems. Mrs. Whitney had her dresses made by Worth, and they were stunning. Mrs. Fairchild dressed beautifully, and so did the Misses Bayard.

"Secretary Tracy is a bold looking sort of man," remarked a Baltimore newspaper man; "looks like an easy going Methodist minister or a venerable family physician, doesn't he? But it is a great mistake to suppose he hasn't lots of force and spunk. I was in his office the other day when he discovered that a certain piece of work which he had ordered printed had been neglected for several weeks. He sent for the delinquent party. 'Where are the specifications for that cruise?' he asked, sharply. The official made some excuse and said it was Mr. S.'s fault. Mr. S. was holding back the work on the cruiser in question. 'And who in perdition is Mr. S.?' asked the secretary. 'Is Mr. S. bigger than the navy department, bigger than congress, bigger than the secretary to whom congress has given its orders?' Congress appropriated the money for this ship, and when congress meets again it will want to know why the work has not been started. I cannot lay the blame at Mr. S.'s door. If I did, congress would laugh at me. Congress holds me responsible for executing its will, and I hold you responsible for executing my will, and this Mr. S. also. Send that gentleman to me at once."

"I should like to have been present at the interview between the secretary of the navy and Mr. S.," added the correspondent, "but under the circumstances I thought I had better retire. This little scene, of which I was accidentally a witness, showed me who is running the navy department, and convinced me that the navy office's clique has been no more successful in managing Secretary Tracy than it was with Secretary Whitney."

While the strivings and labors passed by the presidential party, in the blue room, and this gossip continued in the exterior, the famous marine band was playing out a blaze of electric red and green lights on the lawn south of the White House.

"Have you ever heard the story—or shall I call it the tradition—about the origin of the marine band?" inquired an old gentleman. "A good many years ago, perhaps sixty or seventy, a United States vessel was cruising on the coast of Italy. As his orders would shortly carry him to Nice, where the ship's officers were anticipating a pleasant social season, and as he had no band on board, the commander hit upon a novel plan to secure the much coveted music. He sent one of his most reckless officers ashore in command of a trusty boat crew of Jack-tars and marines as rascals as himself, with orders to impress as American seamen the first strolling band of musicians they might come across. These orders were carried out, and the bold commander and his officers had a splendid time in the winter resort ports of the Mediterranean."

"More than that, they brought their strolling players to Washington, and these musicians were the nucleus of the now famous band which we hear playing outside. Some of the best Italian families in Washington, rich as the Carusis and Masseys, are said to have been founded by these unwilling musical immigrants. Carusi's dancing hall, you will remember, was the scene of one of the inaugural balls given in honor of President Harrison's grandfather.

WALTER WELLMAN.

HANDSOME AND BRAINY.

THE GREAT MEN OF A LITTLE REPUBLIC.

Cecil L. Charles Writes of the Public Men of Costa Rica Who Are, in His Opinion, Men of Whom His Country May Well Be Proud.

[Special Correspondence]

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, Oct. 7.—Nowhere, perhaps, on the entire American hemisphere is to be found a more admirable combination of mental, moral and physical excellency than in this wonderful bit of country, forming the southern extremity of North America. There is a disposition the world over to sneer at a man if any one accuse him of good looks. Now it must be set down as a fact that the handsome men of Costa Rica are far from being fools. Beginning with Presi-

dent Soto and scanning closely all the figures prominent in public life, one can not fail to comprehend these as the product of good birth, right living for generations back and education of the best sort. President Soto is but 33 years of age. He is the son of Gen. Don Jesus Soto, a fine looking man of fifty odd.

President Soto, whose administration comes to an end in December, has made a very satisfactory executive. Were it not that the constitution forbids the immediate re-election of any president, it is very probable that he would remain in office for a second term. Gen. Soto is rather quiet, but exceedingly shrewd and far seeing. He was married a few years since to the daughter of the then president, Gen. Don Prospero Fernandez, and has one beautiful little child.

GONZALEZ VIEQUEZ. DON ZELEDON.

Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, who has just resigned from the ministry, has figured brilliantly at home and abroad in diplomatic relations. He is a man of singularly acute and alert mental powers, much more like an American in this respect than like a Spaniard.

As master of foreign affairs he has borne weighty responsibilities in the Nicaraguan civil drift during the past six months and borne them ably. Being a member of Acting President Esquivel's cabinet, when the latter decided from motives of delicacy, having been nominated at the Liberal party's candidate, to give back the presidency to Gen. Soto last week, Senor Viquez at once resigned, as did the various other members. Should Senor Esquivel be elected constitutional president in December, as it is very probable he will be, Senor Viquez will doubtless be recalled to the ministry.

DON RICARDO JIMENEZ. DON MORA.

Don Maximo Fernandez, ex-secretary of public works, and a few days since appointed to the supreme court, is a very pure Spanish type as to appearance. He has the regular yet softly molded features, the dark, dreamy eyes, the courtly and chivalrous bearing of the old Castilians.

Don Camilo Mora, governor of the province of San Jose, is a handsome man of 35. During the past year civil marriage has been an institution in Costa Rica. Don Camilo, as governor of the province, is a gentleman who performs all the functions. It is said in

that more than one bride

was repelled and hesitated

sight of Don Camilo,

as he is a bachelor.

Don Andres Venegas is the Costa Rican in Washington. It is he

who has lately compelled to refute

certain statements made concerning Co

ta Rica's attitude in the canal matter.

Senor Venegas is an able representative of his country. It may be said that his pictures do not do him strict justice.

He, too, I believe, is a bachelor.

WALTER WELLMAN.

fession, kind, courteous and cordial in his manner, Señor Venegas is much admired and beloved by acquaintances and friends.

Don Manuel and Don Ricardo Jimenez are sons of ex-President Don Jesus Jimenez. Don Manuel J. Jimenez resigned from the cabinet last May, at the time when President Soto's health compelled him to call Señor Esquivel to assume the presidency.

He is therefore ex-minister of foreign affairs and religious matters. Soon after resigning he was appointed to the supreme court. Señor Jimenez is tall and straight. He has beautiful hair and beard, chiseled features and melancholy dark eyes. Don Ricardo Jimenez, his brother, is the shining light of Costa Rica who was chosen for president of the Central American congress some months since. Both these gentlemen are bachelors. Don Ricardo is said to have a law practice worth \$20,000 per year. The brothers both have something repellent in their bearing—a mixture of coldness and shyness, possibly. Get closer to them, however, and you find them extremely lovable.

CECIL L. CHARLES.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

A Charming Evening with London Literary and Artistic Lights.

[Special Correspondence]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—One hears less of the Pre-Raphaelite society of London than formerly, yet the society, made up of the best literary and artistic circles, still exists in London, and holds its meetings as heretofore. Among them there are several persons whose names are household words in America and many more who are famous in many walks of life which do not bring them into such prominence in America. To gain an entrance into the charmed circle of literary and artistic London one needs to be of the guild, but once in a while it does happen that an outsider, like myself, who only pretends to sing a little, gets a peep at the lions.

Recently I was invited to a delightful home in a suburb of London, not far from "Amstead Heath," our cab driver called it, and there was so fortunate as to meet among a number of artists, playwrights and literary people generally, Jean Ingelow, the sweetest poet who ever wrote about children, and Christina Rossetti, the almost inspired woman who writes poems which are like sacramental wine and bread, and that dear white haired old lady, Mrs. Trollope, besides Lady Mary Duffus-Hardy and her daughter Iza were there. There were a number of famous men present, but I only learned the names of Dr. Egerton Hale and Mr. Watts. Dr. Hale is tall and slender, but so gentle and kind that every one loves him, and his silvery hair is an attraction to every one of the women, although, perhaps, his beautiful poems had first made them his friends, for they are pure and sweet and elevating.

Mrs. Trollope has grown out of the fretful invalid state, where, shaking with chills and fever and suffering from a multitude of ills, she wrote that savage book about America as it was in the wild west fifty years ago, and now, if she could write of this country, it would be with a pen dipped in honey, for she is ripe and full of all the tenderness that many years and much wisdom bring.

Many Americans know Lucy Hardy, for she has always been the friend of Americans in London, and she has also traveled very extensively in our country. She has written, perhaps, twenty novels, all three-volumed, cloth bound and a took of her era in America, where she went with her daughter after the death of her husband, the late Sir Thomas D'Uxury-Hardy.

Lady Hardy is a large woman, with a fine figure and a good face, surrounded by a crown of silver-white hair. Her daughter is very slender and tall, with large blue eyes and very fair, wavy hair. She was considered one of the most beautiful girls in England a few years ago, but I was told a sorrow of some kind fell upon her and she has changed greatly, but nothing can ever take from her that touching grace of face and manner, though it is somewhat melancholy. She also has written many novels, some of which are very sweet and interesting, and she is a good writer.

I began by speaking of sweet Jean Ingelow, that lovely, lovable little old maid who writes the beautiful mother poems. She is a tiny body, with almost infantile hands and feet and soft gray eyes. Her face is one marked by genius, yet she has a timid, quiet manner and such a sweet, low voice. She wears a gray muslin dress, made with a simple waist and a plain full skirt and leg o' mutton sleeves, with muslin cuffs and a tulip tucker around her neck, and this was fastened with a little oval pin with a lock of hair in it. Her hair is gray, but thick and wavy, and gathered into a knot at the back of the neck.

Christina Rossetti is dark, but her skin is clear and pure, like ivory. Her hair is abundant and wavy, and her forehead low and broad, over a pair of eyes like those we are so familiar with in the picture of "Evangeline"—deep, dark, patient and steadfast, seeing things above and beyond us. She is slow of speech and clarity of words, and somehow makes you think she is always listening to an angel voice. She is slight and fragile, and dresses in soft heavy black silk, with a little lace lace at the neck and for cuffs, and lets her pretty, blue veined hands lie utterly idle in her lap. Her smile is slower than that of Jean Ingelow and not so taking.

I had meant to say much more of our evening, but shall be obliged to defer the rest to another time.

BLANCHE SOMERS.

Almonds in North Georgia.

Capt. J. P. Wilson showed us a day or two since some nice specimens of almonds which grew on the farm of Mr. Childs, a few miles from this place.—Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser.



"A new theory has been started with regard to the use of soap on the face. Women who for years have been careful of their complexion would never, under any circumstances, wash the face in soap, as it was said to roughen and coarsen the skin. Now, that Ivory Soap has been invented, this idea is exploded, and a well-known physician in the metropolitan profession recommends his women patients to use it freely every day, lathering the skin well. He states that none but the most beneficial results will be effected by this method of improving the skin.

He holds—with considerable plausibility—that the pores of the face become as much clogged by grease and dirt as the hands or any other portion of the body. And if soap is considered a necessary purifier in the bath, its needs must be felt equally on the face. By an abundant and regular lathering the facial pores, he claims, are kept open, clean, free from the clogging matter that produces unsightly blackheads, acne, pimples, and a pure, healthy, fresh and brighter complexion is the resultant. Not mincing matters, he says that the trouble with most women who have sallow, pasty skins is, that from year's end to year's end they never have a really clean face."

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

NER STRIKES BACK.

ENTHY REPLY TO SECRETARY NOBLE'S LETTER OF JULY 24.

Corporal Denies That He Defied Secretary Noble on the Question of Dominant Authority—Section 4698 1-2 Again Discussed—The Action Taken by the Investigating Committee Appointed by the Secretary Thoroughly Commented Upon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Tanner is out in a statement in reply to Secretary Noble's letter of July 24 on the subject of rating pensions of pension office employees. Mr. Tanner denies at the outset that he defied Secretary Noble on the question of ratifying or on the question of dominant authority in the administration of the pension bureau.

"I mention these things," Mr. Tanner says, "to the secretary, and make a detailed report to him of the action taken in connection with the twenty-four cases, stating that I proposed to take the step in law prescribed to put the impeached cases to the test, and cause the refund to the treasury of the money paid out if the cases did not stand."

The Test Prescribed by Law.
A large number of cases cited in the report are shown to have been indorsed either by the commissioner or his former secretary, George B. Squires, as "forty-eight hour" cases. That this term may be fully understood the report states that they are cases in which an order was made requiring in each case to which it applied a final adjudication within forty-eight hours from the issuance of the order. Thus, the report says, seems to have been understood not only to be an order for final action within forty-eight hours, but an order final for favorable action. The board is unable to state, however, where the practice of issuing such orders originated, but it has, they say, an existence covering the entire period of the investigation.

The Employee Cases.

The "employee" cases the board find generally like many others referred to in the report in this respect that in the adjudication for ratifying the rule "palpable error," or "manifest injustice," in former ratings seems to have been utterly ignored and lost sight of. They were almost without exception readjusted on mere opinion, the judgment of today annulling and setting aside that deliberately denied years ago, and against which, until recently, no protest had ever been made by the pensioners.

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Reading the Law to Him.
The legal contention I leave to these gentlemen. Secretary Noble and late Assistant Secretary Jenks. Mr. Jenks' ruling was low through the department until it was revoked, and I must say that in so far as it permits a man who has been disabled in the service of the country to prove that disability to receive the compensation which the law provides, I am in hearty accord with it. If Secretary Noble sees fit to re-issue statutes so as to make them liberal to the soldier than did his Democratic predecessor, the possibility must rest with him, and I am not willing that while so doing he be unchallenged, arraign me as acting without reason and beyond the pale of the law."

Tanner then relates the circumstances preceding the appointment of the committee to investigate the rated cases, and which led up to it. Gen. Squires told him that the secretary's actions were arousing as to the correctness of action in the cases of ten employees, and that he had been instructed to investigate. Mr. Tanner said "All right" and placed the papers in nine of cases on.

Gen. Bussey's Table.
Within an hour and those in the remaining case were sent over the next morning.

"Then called his attention," Mr. Tanner says, "to the fact that several were disease cases and it did not seem to me to be the thing to have them reviewed by non-medical man. I told him, as I afterwards told Secretary Noble, that when I first took office there a mighty tide of humanity surging the pension office, claiming my personal attention, and at the same time so many cases were in one way and another pressed on my personal attention that I sat there thoroughly imbued the belief of what we had expressed the press on the stump in the late campaign as to the restrictive policy of pension office on the soldier claims, that I had thought that until I became familiar with the workings of the bureau, so long as I pursued the practice down for me by men of experience in the office, the last thing I was in danger of doing was of doing too much, so when my personal attention

requested to a disease case was in the habit of calling for one or her of the medical division, asking me to go through the case thoroughly to give me their opinion as to what ought in justice to do. If it was a question, I called some examiner of experience in the office and made same request. I stated that if I had wished there was no one who had much at stake in knowing it promptly had, and no one would go further or quicker than I would to rectify whatever wrong had been perpetrated.

Agreed that we select in these disease cases three of the best medical men,

whose services we could command, and put the cases to the test and let them stand on Fall on That Verdict.

Bussey agreed with me at the time as to the advisability of pursuing that course, but I heard nothing about it for some time."

Mr. Tanner says he at once ordered the rated cases of employees reviewed in the pension office by office experts. Of the thirty-three cases they reported that three were simply increase cases, and not reduced cases; that the action taken in two of the others was right in part, and that in one case injustice had been done the pensioner and that he had not been granted enough. Six cases were reported as having been wrongly favored. All the rest were certified to the commissioners as absolutely correct.

"I mention these things," Mr. Tanner says, "to the secretary, and made a detailed report to him of the action taken in connection with the twenty-four cases, stating that I proposed to take the step in law prescribed to put the impeached cases to the test, and cause the refund to the treasury of the money paid out if the cases did not stand."

The Test Prescribed by Law.
Supposing thereby in the freshness of my heart that I was commanding myself to my superior by the spirit I was actuated in and the zeal I was exhibiting. To my surprise I received a reply from him under date of August 1, in which he stated you have endeavored to hasten for your own means, to get a board to arrive at conclusions in anticipation of anything I might do. I consider this not only as disrespectful, but in subordination to state, however, where the practice of issuing such orders originated, but it has, they say, an existence covering the entire period of the investigation.

The Employee Cases.
The report states that the revised statute which had raised question in my mind, but in subordinating that question to the secretary his decision, I did it in the most courteous and respectful manner of which I was capable." In this unofficial interview, which is given out for public and which refers to a number of 121 pension cases of clerks, in the ion office, the ex-commissioner says:

do not propose, in any event, to have an honorable life-time snatched in the latest degree at this period of my existence; and where I may find well-grounded reasons for believing that I have imposed upon and misled, I shall seek to recommend the condemnation merited by the parties concerned. I only desire to add, furthermore, that our interview might before last, I made a comparison of action in the cases with that taken by my predecessor in a similar class of cases, and I that the comparison is entirely reliable to the present administration, all be happy to lay these cases before at any time when it may suit your convenience."

Commenting On Section 4698 1-2.

Tanner then in commenting on the stress laid by Secretary Noble upon section 4698 1-2 of the law relating to rating pensions were not granted according to the pensioner's disability, nor section 4698 1-2 nor any other section of the law prohibits a readjustment of the pension for that claimant's contention was in part on account of fifteen years past his discharge. Mr. Jenks states while the presumption from the fact he made no claim for pension on account of disability from sunstroke until seven years after his discharge, is not in favor of the view that the disability was still, he holds that he should have opportunity to show the extent of his disability during that period, since his discharge, and he adds, of the evidence adduced, nothing can be done for the pensioner who has been disabled in a degree greater than for which he was pensioned, the pension for that should be increased so as to correspond with the degree of disability.)

Granting all to be true that is charged in the report, and it sums up too much liberality and too much speed. Of course I dispute the conclusions of the commission in a vast majority of the cases they cite, but in any case, which was open to suspicion at all, I was ready at any and all times, and only asked for the opportunity to put them to the test under the well-established forms of law.

Just to the gentleman in the bureau demands that I should state that very early in my experience as commissioner I had a right in judging officials of the pension bureau to bear in mind that only four days before I took office they saw his personal friend, who had been his candidate for the commissionership, walk into the office, as I am informed, with a note of introduction from the secretary to the commissioner, asking him to do all he could for his friend, Col. Powell. The colonel had a gunshot wound in the shoulder, for which he was drawing a quarter pension. Had he been a private it would have been \$2 a month as he was a colonel it was \$7.

Gen. Powell Declines An Examination.

I am informed that a medical examination by the office board was suggested to him. He declined to submit to it. He had not been examined since Nov. 3, 1875, but his case was rated then and there, and his pension increased to full rate, dating back to the day of discharge, and Commissioner Black and Secretary Noble signed the certificate which gave Col. Powell a little over \$6,300. It seems as if the pace on rating was set after the secretary took hold and before I got in.

The Committee's Report.

The report of the committee appointed by Secretary Noble, and which Mr. Tanner gives to the press is signed by Messrs. Ewing, Campbell and Bruce, the "Special Board of Examiners." It presents a tabulated statement, showing the total number of pension cases relate to July, and including December 1887, to July, 1889. The number for rating for each of those months was as follows: December 97 January 188, February 237, March 135, April 170, May 313, June 210, July 138; a substantial increase, the report says from month to month, indicative of what is apparently an established policy of the bureau the result of which will be to readjudicate and ratify a large per cent. of the cases in the admitted files. After explaining the mode of procedure generally in rated cases during this period the board in their report say: "It becomes apparent that so far as any rule of action prevailed there was not, generally speaking

a wide difference between the principles which governed in May, 1889."

The cases which are analyzed and cited in the report are in all important particulars substantially the same general character as those cited in Secretary Noble's letter to Commissioner Tanner, dated July 24, last, and published Saturday morning.

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"One thing seems manifest," the board say, "the rule 'palpable or manifest error' in former adjudications has not in any proper sense as applicable to deliberate official judgment been as a matter of fact the controlling principle in a majority of the rated cases however much as it may be urged to the contrary." A number of cases are quoted to show that the practice of rating on mere opinion on the weight of the evidence rather than upon clear evidence of manifest and palpable error is contrary to decisions of the department while Schurz and Teller and Lamar were secretaries.

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The Decisions of the Department.
The decisions of the department are not always followed by the pension office, as they should be in points of law and practice. A rule of practice furnished by a departmental decision should be recognized and followed by the pension office so long as it is not overruled or modified by the authority which made it, and the construction or interpretation of law by the department should be accepted by the pension office as binding and as applicable not only in the case in which it is made, but in all cases involving the same legal question." As a result of the investigation the board makes a number of recommendations with a view to the correction of errors which have crept into practice through lax methods, which are found to prevail in the pension office.

A Personal Letter Made Public.
Mr. Tanner also makes public a personal letter addressed to Secretary Noble on the 5th of last August in refutation of the secretary's assumption of insubordination on his part. In it he expresses his desire that their official relations should be relations of confidence and cooperation, and declaring that if his opinions as commissioner were not on a line with the secretary's views of the administration of his great office, that his line would be made to conform with his chief, the secretary. "In other words," he said to the secretary in the last, "are we broad-gauged men enough to call a halt on all this friction, which is so irritating to men of your nature and mine?"

In this letter Mr. Tanner said: "In the most cordial and unrestrained manner, I desire that you will point out to me whatever of error there may be on my part in my relations to this bureau. I honestly and conscientiously called your attention to what seemed to me to be a legal question as to authority on certain lines, but you will do me the justice to bear in mind that in the next sentence I pledged myself that, if you would give me your construction of the act quoted, I would accept that construction as logically as I would the official opinion of the attorney general of the United States. You gave me that construction, declaring the authority in your hands, and as I meant what I said in my pledge that closed the question as far as I was concerned and there has been no thought in my mind at any time since you communicated your views of raising any point as to that authority. If you can give me credit for sincerity in these statements I shall be glad to wait upon you at your convenience, day or night, and talk matters over to such an extent as may suit you and then proceed to carry out, to the uttermost letter, your views as you may express them."

No Answer to His Letter.

To this letter Mr. Tanner says he never received an answer. It was the close of communication between he and the secretary. He does not, however, blame Secretary Noble unduly for the discourtesies and indignities suffered from the department, but ascribes these to Assistant Secretary Bussey, who, he says, sat at the secretary's elbow poisoning his mind and misrepresenting and misconstruing my acts and purposes."

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Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1838.]

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

A well authenticated fact is worth some dozens of grandmother's tales.

The local Democratic watchword for the rest of this campaign is bugaboo!

The Stark county dragon slayer is now playfully known as Mr. Boomerang Bugabo Monnot.

It is thoroughly understood, of course, that Mr. Dresbach is merely a carpet bagger and does not deny it.

A very interesting letter discussing Mr. Anthony Howells, written by "A foreigner," is awaiting room for insertion.

Stark county has little use for a carpet-bagger who has no ties to hold him here except the glitter of a possible office.

The display of frank and honest devotion to "Old Glory" on Saturday was a grand, good thing. It does not do the eagle a bit of harm to scream and flap his wings occasionally, and let the people know that the American institutions over which the flag floats are dearer now than ever before, and must never be prostituted to any sentiment that does not spread from Maine to California, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. John E. Monnot, who so fulsomely boasted of his own bravery and of Republican unwillingness to come to time on a proposition to pay his expenses incurred in delivering nine Democratic speeches in Harrison county, has come to earth. Having waited several days after receiving a formal offer, he backed squarely down stating that his appointments were such that he could only attend two of the nine meetings.

The people of Massillon, after reading to-night's INDEPENDENT, will with one accord agree that Railroad Commissioner Cappeller ought to have the hearty thanks of the city for so promptly ordering the derelict railroads to protect the unguarded crossings. Solicitor Young, Councilman Schlagel and W. J. Kitzmiller, too, come in for a share of the general gratitude, for they all helped, following the lines of action suggested.

THE INDEPENDENT observes that the people of the state are all censuring the solidly Democratic city council of Canton for refusing to give the non-partisan board of electors an office in the municipal building, in which there was plenty of room. The nature of this refusal, of which this paper has spoken before, about measures the quality of Democratic opposition to registration. The objection to these excellent boards was at first on the ground of expense, next because Governor Foraker named the members, and now all masks are thrown aside, and the objection is to the act of registration itself. The requirements of the law are ridiculed, and the most malignant abuse is heaped upon the entire system. The calm and honest business judgment of the majority will hardly endorse the selfish and scheming policy of the Democratic leaders, who have completely subjugated the real men of the party.

The voluntary tribute of 1,114 school children to the American flag, on Saturday afternoon, was the most impressive spectacle seen in the town of Massillon since the day when James Duncan laid it out. The whole celebration was a magnificent outburst of patriotic inspiration but the mile of boys and girls marching in harmony with the spirit of the occasion, and sending out again and again their vigorous treble cheers made the onlookers prouder than ever before that they were Ameri-

cans, and gave a sting of reproach to those who had viewed the proceedings with indifference. And if that army enters into man and womanhood imbued with the just instincts that guide them now, we may feel doubly sure that in their keeping American independence, and all its cardinal virtues will remain as bright as the colors on the six new flags, and as sound as the silver that bought them.

Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in The American Magazine writes that furnace heat is the best from a sanitary point of view. Steam heat is too dry, stoves burn oxygen too rapidly, and open fires do not maintain an even temperature. The mercury should never rise above 70 degrees nor fall below 64 degrees in any well regulated household. We are gradually reforming in this direction, and our houses are not so insupportably hot. Super-heating is one of the great causes that produce American nervousness.

As THE INDEPENDENT observed some weeks ago, his ex-reverence is here seeking office, without visible means of support. He has no home, he pays no taxes himself, but he has the assurance to tell us that we should abolish our custom houses and prevent the foreigner, who desire to do business here from paying tariff tribute. The question arises, supposing that we should abolish the custom houses as Mr. Dresbach proposes, and supposing further that we should have only non-tax paying citizens like this man who has come from Hamilton county to secure a Stark county office, what then would become of this great and glorious country? According to the modest youth, who as a preacher found Massillon too small a field in which to "develop," workers like Dr. Armstrong and George W. Wilhelm, are incapable of steering the ship of state, and it requires his mighty experience in affairs to get out the tangles.

Forgetting for the moment Clement Russell's personal services to the city of Massillon, as a builder of industries and an employer of labor, his value to the town as a citizen in the foremost rank when industrial enterprises were at stake, entitles him to everlasting gratitude. The official proceedings of the board of improvement, and the subscription papers whose signatures brought the existence here to-day of rolling mills, glass factories, and at least two railroads, show that he gave his time and his money to further the prosperity of the city. Some milk and water Democrats have carped because Mr. Russell has not favored every proposition to run the city into debt, and because he has held that a thing worth doing at all is worth doing according to law, and by insinuation seek to detract from his standing as a citizen of Massillon. But the facts are that when a real advantage hangs in the balance, Mr. Russell is always one of the half dozen who can be relied upon to do the proper thing at the proper time. THE INDEPENDENT has some admiration for independence of character, and if Mr. Russell has stood up for what he believed to be right, rather than what appeared to be popular, it is to his credit. It is a home thrust to put the question, where would Massillon be to-day if the boy Clement Russell instead of running into town over fifty years ago behind a wagon, with nothing else in the world but the clothes on his back, had stopped at Akron, or one of the other growing villages on the Ohio canal? Let these people who howl "enterprise," and do nothing, crack this nut.

Speaking of the crowd—Allen O. Myers, Cogan, Bernard, et al., George Hoadly, the last Democratic governor of Ohio, said at a banquet previous to his departure for New York:

"One trouble with the Democracy of Hamilton county is that they have learned the trick of changing the ballots after they have been put in the box. The Democracy of Hamilton county must take a new departure. I am going to speak right out in meeting, hero, too. Never again allow an honorable man to contenter plate as I had to with shame, my name accredited with 926 votes I never received in the fourth ward, and my friend, Judge Foraker, in precinct A of the fourth ward, accredited with 46 only, when he certainly received nearly 200."

THE HORTICULTURISTS

MEET AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES F. LAIBLIN

To Discuss Pear Blight and an Hundred Other Points of Interest. Mr. McGregor Reads a Paper on Pioneer History.

The November meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society was given up some time ago, and it was decided to hold it on October 23, instead. The gathering took place at the residence of Charles F. Laiblin, Lawrence avenue, Canton, a beautiful home beautifully located on a high bluff, overlooking the city. A large number were present, including a goodly complement of candidates, who nestled together as lovingly as the traditional lion and the lamb.

The proceedings were begun in an unusual but very pleasant way, with a song by Miss Clara M. Harvey, of Canton. Miss Harvey has a sympathetic voice, and the diversion was much enjoyed. She favored her audience a number of times during the meeting, and was applauded vigorously on each occasion.

The secretary read the following letter on the subject of pear blight, written by Prof. W. J. Green, horticulturist and vice director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11, 1889.

Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Massillon, O.: In reply to yours of October 7, I must say that no very satisfactory answer can be given to your questions concerning pear blight, except as to the cause of it.

Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Champaign, Ill., and Prof. J. C. Arthur, of Lafayette, Ind., have investigated the disease more thoroughly than any one else. Their conclusion is that the disease is due to bacteria, but no remedy has been found. You could probably procure bulletins of either of the gentlemen named, especially of the latter. We have no bulletin on the subject. Respectfully,

W. J. GREEN.

P. S.—It is my opinion that the most practical way to circumvent the blight is to plant such varieties as are least subject to it, such as Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse d'Augenlune, Beine Hardy, Kieffer, Sheldon, Lawrence, Bartlett, Howell, Louise Bourne de Jersey, Vicar of Wakefield, are especially subject to the disease.

W. J. C.

Mr. Bitzer said he had great faith in his method of slitting open the pear tree bark, and allowing some of the surplus sap to escape. Blight he believed to be caused by the souring of sap of which the trunk contained more than it could utilize. Mr. Slusser agreed with Mr. Bitzer. He thought the bark should be cut every year when the sap begins to go up. Mr. Essig regarded Clapp's Favorite as very subject to blight. If so, agreed with the two speakers who preceded him.

After the noon adjournment Miss Harvey again sang and played for the society.

BERRIES AND GRAPES.

Report one basket of Concord grapes, by Samuel Kochhill; bunches good size, grapes good in quality and apparently well handled.

Louis Essig,
Moses Clay.
C. A. KRIDER.

COMMITTEE ON APPLES AND PEARS.

W. F. Slusser exhibits Ohio Nonpareil and King; good specimens. Moses Clay shows the finest samples of King, the committee has seen for a long time. They are A No. 1. H. R. Rohrer has Baldwin, King and Ohio Nonpareil; fair. President Rockhill exhibits some very large Kings, good Baldwins and fine Bell Hows. Charles A. Krider makes a fine display of leading varieties: Ben Davis, the finest colored, largest and fairest specimen of that variety that has ever been exhibited before the society. Also Chin, Baldwin, Ohio Pippin and Ohio Nonpareil. The committee desires to congratulate Mr. Krider on his success in growing and selecting so good a lot. D. M. Slusser shows five varieties: Baltimore, Seck no-further (Weiss), Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Belington; fair specimens. Mrs. J. W. Eggert shows fine Baldwings.

Prizes—H. R. Rohrer shows specimens of B. S. pears, variety unknown to committee. President Rockhill shows very excellent specimens of Sheldon and Kieffer pears. J. A. Berst shows Sheldon and Kieffer et al; very large and fine specimens.

W. G. KITZMILLER,
S. J. MILLER,
Jno. K. NIKEZ.

VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables find as follows: Two samples of potatoes by J. D. Miller; one that he calls Early Puritan your committee would call a good sample of Early Rose, and the other Myers Early Standard, your committee would call a perfect sample of Mammoth Pearl. We find on exhibition a sample of Jersey sweet potato by S. H. Rockhill that is a fair sample of Jersey but below the standard in size.

J. A. BORSI,
H. R. ROHRER.

There was some dispute as to the committee's finding in regard to Mr. Miller's potato, Mr. Miller insisting that Early Puritan was its proper name.

CONTRIBUTION ON FLOWERS.

Considering the lateness of the season, the display of flowers is both large and fine. Mrs. Eggert has two displays, one of five varieties of chrysanthemums, very fine, and six varieties of marigolds. Mrs. H. Slusser exhibits nine varieties of chrysanthemums, a very choice collection. Mrs. J. F. Roth has one bouquet composed of heliotrope, mimosa, few lemons, several varieties of geraniums, pansies, nasturtiums, verbena, pinks and chrysanthemums. Mrs. M. J. Essig has on the table a very fine display, one bouquet composed of Leontine, Leonidas, two varieties of fuchsias, petunias, pansies, phlox verbenas, chrysanthemums, two varieties, geraniums and roses, and one plate bouquet of several varieties of pansies and three varieties of roses. Mrs. W. L. Nash has a very fine display of geraniums, carnations, ageratum, be-

gonia, verbenia, heliotrope, low-lying ivy, petunia, roses, abutilon and echeveria.

ALLIE SAYLER,
KATE McDOWELL,
LEAH BERLIN.

NOMENCLATURE.

Your committee on nomenclature find the following apples and pears on the table: H. Rohrer, two varieties of pears, we cannot name; D. M. Slusser, two varieties we cannot name, one variety of apples—we would call it one of the Willow Twigs; two varieties of apples by J. W. Eggert, we cannot name; three varieties of Bittershaw, one we call the King, one we call Fallenwalder, the apple from Marlborough we call the King; one apple brought by Mr. Nash, we cannot name; one apple by G. F. Slusser, we would call the Orange Sweet; one pear by S. H. Rockhill, we would call the Vicar of Wakefield, somewhat wilted.

M. BITZER,
J. K. McDowell.

But excuse this discursive vein, for the intention was to say somewhat of this locality. Our place of meeting to-day, though in the city of Canton, was not within the city limits when I first knew the town, "not so long ago." This locality was known as the Shriver farm, and some of us remember seeing Mr. Shriver sitting on his porch, where he could overlook the flats and see his cattle and growing crops. Moreover he could see the young farmhouse, barn-barn, and premises, and still further, faintly see the Kitzmiller, afterwards Hans, house and barn, on what is now South Cherry street. These farms are now within the city and covered with tuee-mechanics shops and dwelling houses, all active with breathing, stirring humanity. What a change! And "not so long ago."

Not far from here was located the first station looking to settlement here. In March, 1805, James F. Leonard, connected with the land office at Steubenville, with James and Henry Barber, made a station north of the present fairgrounds, on what has long been known as the Reed farm. They were joined shortly after by James Culbertson, who died October 5, of the same year, and whose body was buried near by. Dr. Slusser, a few years ago, used the columns of the newspaper to find relatives, and got a letter from a son, of course then an old man, who said it was the first any of his father's descendants had known of his fate and he wanted no publicity made. It seems Culbertson was intemperate and had deserted his wife and children.

James F. Leonard lived some years in Stark county, and finally became a resident of Cleveland, where he died at an advanced age. In July, 1836, Leonard married a daughter of James Barber. Ten years or so ago I attended the marriage of a grandson, named Leonard, at the residence of the late Cyrus Young, near Massillon, the bride being a daughter. Her wife owned a farm two miles east of the village of Wadsworth, where they settled.

In 1836 even, people began to arrive to look for land to enter, and they became more numerous from year to year. Leonard was the man who surveyed and platted Canton in the fall of 1805, and at the first public sale of lots he bought the southwest corner lot on the square, and erected a brick house thereon, which was torn down only a few years ago to give place to the Sherick hardware building.

In 1805, while Leonard was absent at Steubenville, a man from the East got the Barbers to show him land. He had with him \$338 in silver, in a cloth sack, in which he carried also provisions for his journey. It was Saturday, and for safety keeping he put the sack in a hollow log, but on Monday morning no sack, or money, or bread and meat was there. The man blamed the Indians who were encamped in the neighborhood, but what could he do? On his way back to Steubenville he met Leonard, on his return, and told him of his loss. Leonard said it was not the Indians and he had lost the right time woves had dragged his sack away and the money would probably be found. All this proved true, for four months or so after, three men, who were to look at land, found a piece of the sack about half a mile from where it was hid. On searching about nearly all of the money was recovered.

Shortly after the second station was located, Butler Wells and David McCleure, also surveyors, started one near the Meyer's lake. Among those who located and that year were David Bechtel, last of Canton, Jacob Antwerp, the Baers, Philip Slussner and William Ewing. Bechtel's warrant was signed by Thomas Jefferson, as president, and James Madison, as secretary of state. Bechtel was one of the old-time hunters. It is said that on the Bechtel farm was an Indian burying ground, but of course no stone remains are there to tell. Mr. Bechtel served as county commissioner in the early days, and his son, Maria, still survives on the old place where he was born, in 1808. He remembers Canton when it had but three or four houses, and has caught fish in the pond where Tuscarawas and Walnut streets now cross, the water being four feet deep at least. Teams had to drive around by Eggle's tannery, on Third street, east of Tuscarawas; on Tuscarawas street the hill was too steep. The fall at Walnut and Tuscarawas streets must be at least sixteen feet.

Simon Essig, the ancestor of the Essig family hereabouts, settled in 1803 on the Harrisburg road, the place now being in whole or in part within the city limits. He had served in the war of the revolution, was Washington's horse soldier, was at Yorktown, carried on blacksmithing at his home, and died in 1852 at the age of ninety-seven. The old man was blind for years before his death.

This sketch is not designed as a connected history, but only to point a moral without adorning a tale. The points and incidents that occur do not so long ago will serve to contrast with what we now behold, and possibly aid us to estimate the future.

In the early days, of course, there were no bridges over the streams, and they were much larger than now, owing to obstructions and the dense forests preventing evaporation. In 1807, when our east creek was at flood a man named Brown was drowned by the boat upsetting. The two men who were taking him across got out safe. Nearly fifty years after a man named Lewis M. Brown was also drowned in our east creek. He was returning from his farm with his team and drove in to water his horses, when they got into a hole, and he got out of his wagon to try to save them. He got entangled in the harness by the plunging of his horses and was drowned.

A man named Robert Stewart was drowned in Meyers' Lake in 1816. Stewart was a good swimmer and undertook to swim across the lake, but failed, probably owing to cramps. In speaking of Meyers' Lake, it may be well to say that it was in 1816 that Andrew Meyer came over from Baltimore and bought some 3,000 acres, including the lake, removing with his family a few years later. He died in 1849, at the age of eighty-seven.

The first schoolhouse built in Canton township was of logs, and was on the Aultman place, on Section 12, a mile or more east of where we now are. Mr. Harris was the first teacher. Mr. Aultman afterwards studied law and was a prominent citizen here "not so long ago."

see spots famed in story and honor those few whose renown is world-wide and whose works continue to improve and elevate mankind.

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is concerned. In other lands the gospel of greed transcends the gospel of right and mercy, as a rule. Let us see that this gets not too rank a hold in our land, or we shall be lost.

"III fares that land, to threatening ill斯 prey, Where wealth, accumulation, and men decay. A breath can make them eas'd or may fade. But the true lab'r of his country pride, When once destroyed will never be supplied. And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, How sad to view, should craft and fraud appear. And see that liberty was bartered here!" How wiser he whose sympathies and Exults in all the good of mankind! Ye friends of truth, ye statesmen who survey The rich man's wealth, the poor's decay, His sons your to judge how wide the limits stand Between a spleend and a happy land."

THE INDEPENDENT.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A flag will be placed on the Orrville public schoolhouse by popular subscription.

The English Catholic church fair will be held the week of November 11, at Bucher's.

John Merriman has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh Merriman deceased.

Miss Lillie Boerngen died Monday evening of consumption. The funeral will be Friday afternoon.

Russell & Co. will build two 150-horse power engines for the Canton Street Railway Company's electric road.

J. G. Hisson and George Curley have leased of Peter Morganthau the Cascade mill, on Clay street, and will operate it as at present.

The Canton Leader, edited by J. J. Ashurst late of Wooster, has just been issued. It is well printed, and its proclivities are prohibitive.

The Republican state executive committee announces that Major McKinley will close the campaign in Massillon on Friday evening, November 1.

It cost Charles Bausher eight dollars for breaking furniture in Christ Schott's saloon, at Millport. John Fashbaugh will answer to the same charge.

William Crooks is very much improved, his mind being clear, and his general condition such as to give great hope of his entire recovery.

County Commissioner Alonzo Smith was in Pigeon Run last Friday, notifying the land owners to move their fences, as the road should be fifteen feet further south.

The Rev. Howard MacQuerry, rector of the Canton Episcopal church, has written a book on "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," which is soon to be published.

Canton's total taxes for 1889 will be 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills; Massillon's, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills; Alliances, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mapleton has lighter tax burdens than any corporation, the amount being 9 mills.

The industrial school opens for the winter term in Hotel Conrad hall on Saturday afternoon, November 2 at 2:30 o'clock. Parents and children will consider this announcement sufficient notice.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., has is sued invitations for a ball and oyster supper, Tuesday evening, October 29, at Castle hall. Bricheimer's orchestra will furnish the music, and Mr. Holcomb will be present.

Vandals broke the tops off of two handsome young buckeye trees just planted by Thomas Lavers, in front of his residence on Park street. A good big fine is too light a punishment for such conduct.

It may be safely asserted that an advertisement possesses more value when it is first printed than it does on second appearance, and that it lessens in value as it grows stale; hence the importance of frequent changes.—J. W. Thompson.

The valuation of the tax duplicate of Wayne county is \$24,771,900. Of this sum \$16,423,680 is real estate and \$8,348,319 is personal property. Twenty years ago the duplicate was \$24,000,000, and the increase is very slow.—Orrville Orescent.

One of the incidents of the flag presentation was the salute given to the veterans, as they filed into the armory, by the school children. The old soldiers were last to enter, and some common impulse moved the children to give them such a welcome as they will never forget.

The new two story frame dwelling on the George Harsh farm in Lawrence township, occupied by Peter Walter, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, with all its contents. Loss on the building \$2,000, covered by insurance. The contents were uninsured. Mr. Walters has lived on the property for twenty-six years.

Work on the foundation of the Veterans Memorial hall, is suspended today owing to a want of building stone. It is absolutely impossible to obtain cars to transport it from Massillon quarries. A number of masons are left idle, greatly to the natural annoyance of Contractor Devine, and indeed of all concerned.—Alliance Leader.

A special train carrying the president, board of directors, General Manager Oscar Townsend, and other officials of the C. L. & W. road, passed through the city about 11 o'clock this morning, the principal objective point being the Flushing tunnel, work on which was completed yesterday, but the trip will be continued to the southern terminus of the road for the purpose of a general inspection.

Computed to the nearest fraction the nine railroads which traverse Stark county operate 193 miles of main track, which with sidings, etc., have a taxable value of \$2,927,764, and upon which a total of \$40,331.14 is paid in taxes. The division of the taxes among the roads is: Fort Wayne, \$22,008.74; Cleveland & Canton, \$5,019.70; Cleveland & Wheeling, \$7,707.60; Lorain & Pittsburgh, \$3,249.34; Valley, \$2,671.68; Wheeling & Lake Erie, \$2,220.35; Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern, \$717.82; Massillon & Cleaveland, \$476.39; Canton & Waynesburg, \$259.37.—Canton Repository.

The Canton Street Railway Company

stock has just been purchased by wealthy Akron business men, who are now extending the lines and changing the motive power to electricity. Judge Fawcett, of Canton, stated yesterday to Mr. William McMillan that the company had decided to extend the line from Moyer's Lake to Massillon, and also construct lines about the city. They expect to have the right of way donated. This is the general plan, in brief, concerning which there may be more to say later.

The Pennsylvania Company's earnings for September will be nearly as satisfactory as those for August, though the increase over last year will not be large. The gross will probably be the largest earned in any September in the history of the company. The outlook is favorable to a very heavy traffic for the balance of the season. The dividends will be declared as usual on November 1, and it will be the same as at the last period, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The increased earnings of the system in the year 1889 will be nearly equal to 1 per cent. on the stock.—Exchange.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

John H. Fisher, of Tuscarawas township, is at Lebanon, Pa.

Miss Adams, of Tiffin, is the guest of Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre.

Plans are being laid for a hop to be given at the Hotel Conrad assembly room on Hollow e'en.

David Bowen left Seattle, Wash., where he spent the summer, on Tuesday, for Massillon, expecting to remain here permanently. He will spend a week in Colorado.

A double wedding occurred at St. Joseph's English Catholic church, before a great number Thursday. The two couples were Andrew Kessel and Mary Harbaugh, J. S. Keumer and Clara Manger.

SAFETY GATES AT LAST.

The Commissioner of Railroads is With the People.

The agitation for protection at the street crossings has been won, well won, for Commissioner Cappeller, who came here some weeks ago to see the ground, has sent the following letter to President Jarvis of the city council:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHIC. COLUMBUS, Oct. 23, 1889.

Chas. E. Jarvis, Massillon, O.

My DEAR Sir:—In the matter of application for safety gates or flagman at several street crossings, Massillon, O., after personal inspection and opportunity for railroad companies to be heard or file answer, I have to-day ordered as follows:

Tremont street crossing W. & L. E. and C. L. & W. railroads, safety gate, jointly if they so desire.

Cherry street crossing the C. L. & W. railroad, watchman to be stationed and maintained at all reasonable hours of the day and evening.

Cherry street crossing P. & W. & C. railroad, watchman to be stationed and maintained at all reasonable hours of the day and evening.

In these cases the railroad companies have sixty days from this date for the erection of gates and thirty days in which to station and maintain flagmen.

This notice to you that you may keep advised of the matter. Very truly yours,

W. S. CAPPELLE, Commissioner.

JUDGE RICKS'S TOAST

To the Presidents of the United States.

At the Cleveland banquet to the representatives to the three Americas, Judge Ricks of Massillon, responded to the toast, "The Presidents of the United States." In the course of his remarks the following magnificent thought is expressed:

"I can truthfully say to-night that no personally corrupt and profligate man has ever been called by the people to the presidential chair. No barter and sale of presidential favors has ever been made in the White House and no American citizen has ever been humiliated at the thought that the channels of executive patronage have been polluted and the president been a beneficiary thereby. What people can recall the rulers of a century and say so much? What country can boast of a succession of kings, or queens, or emperors whose personal characters would bear the test of public criticism to which an American president is subjected?"

"I go further and say that no president personally corrupt could ever be permitted to serve his constitutional term. With daily papers in every community, leveling the electric kodal upon him, no man whose daily life was polluted could withstand the storm of censure, rebuke, and indignation that would be showered upon him and survive. He would call upon the mountains to fall upon him and bury him from public view. The White House would be worse than bales, and an unmounted electric wire would not carry death to him fast enough to relieve him from the fury of an outraged public. We have had presidents whose political policy has been the subject of severe censure and public trial—one whose failure to enforce the constitution and laws precipitated secession, but severe as history has condemned his want of courage no one ever assailed his personal integrity or his personal conduct in the White House. A hundred years of executive rule and yet not one established instance of personal corruption or profligacy in our Presidential successors."

"I beg, therefore, to say in conclusion, and to propose as the sentiment of all assembled, The Presidents of the United States—a line of rulers whose private and official lives have so far vindicated the wisdom of the American people in reserving to themselves the right to choose their own chief executive."

DRESBACH'S DOOM.

THE LAW AND THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

With Plenty More Testimony if Needed—The Proof Plenty That He is an Office-Seeker Pure and Undeveloped, and Ineligible.

The INDEPENDENT has editorially stated that Edward E. Dresbach is not eligible to election as a state representative, on the broad ground that his residence here is less than one year, which is the period required by the constitution of Ohio. While the legal points have been laboriously discussed, before presenting a portion of the evidence, it seems advisable to reprint Article II, Section 3 of that instrument:

"Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties or districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state."

Bouvier's law dictionary defines residence thus: "Residence—Place of one's domicil." Turning to the word domicil the following language is used: "Domicil—As it requires an intention in order to change one's domicil it follows, that whenever a party moves with an intention of returning, he does not lose his domicil, as he can have acquired one nowhere else."

It will thus be seen that the whole point at issue, which if proven, will result in Mr. Dresbach's expulsion from the House in case of his election, is, his mental intention at the time of his resignation from the pulpit of the Christian church in January, 1889. His own testimony on this point as now given, is too likely to be tinged with his hopes and fears to be of value. With this statement of the case, THE INDEPENDENT will proceed to prove that when Edward E. Dresbach left Massillon in January 1889, so far as he then knew, he never expected to return to this city, and only did so when attracted by the glitter of office, and with probably no knowledge that there was any difference between the period required to constitute one a voter, after moving from one county to another, and the period required to make one eligible to election, up to removal from one county to another.

Sonic Proofs.
PRESS DISPATCHES.

When Mr. Dresbach, as everybody supposed, shot the gut of Glassford from his feet, he was personally interviewed by the representative of several city papers. The correspondent interviewed Mr. Dresbach of his own accord, and found it the basis of the following special to the Cleveland Leader and Plain Dealer, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Pittsburgh Dispatch, sent January 27, 1889:

"The Rev. Edward Everett Dresbach, pastor of the Disciple church, resigned to-day. He goes to Cincinnati, where he will be connected with the Ohio Christian Missionary Society."

GOING TO ANOTHER HOME.

Mrs. Clement Russell, a leading member of the Christian church, was interviewed by a representative of THE INDEPENDENT as to what Mr. Dresbach had said in his farewell sermon last January about changing his place of residence, and lady talked freely and candidly in answer. Mrs. Russell, in brief, said: "You are evidently aware of the fact that I greatly admire Brother Dresbach for his ability, but I never was impressed with the magnitude of his stock of Christianity—in fact, I don't believe he has any. I did not hear his Sunday evening sermon, January 27, but attended church the morning of that day. That discourse was really as much a firework sermon as his discourse in the evening, and I distinctly remember, among other statements, equally conclusive as to his intention regarding a permanent change in his abiding place, these words: 'I am going away from you to find another home, but expect to return occasionally to visit my brethren and sisters of the congregation and other friends'."

Following that positive proof of the reverend's intention in the premises Mrs. Russell interviewed the reporter, putting these questions, which he was unable to answer: "What claim has Dr. straight to represent Stark county in the legislature? Does he own any property in the county? Does he pay any taxes? If the man only had a wife in the county that would be somewhat of a claim on which to ask the suffrage of the people to make laws for their government, but in that respect he is also sadly deficient."

HE WANTED TO DEVELOP.

L. A. Koos, also a prominent member of the church says: "When Dresbach came to bid me goodbye he said that he would leave for the benefit of the congregation and to better himself. He had no charge, but was going to Cincinnati to do missionary work until he could find an opening. He told me frequently before that he wanted to get into a larger city, where he could develop."

THE RESIGNATION.

THE INDEPENDENT was first to print the news of Mr. Dresbach's resignation, and did so in a matter-of-fact manner on January 26, 1889, when the gentleman had been seen to person, under the following head:

THE REV. E. E. DRESBACH RESIGNS—TO ACCEPT A POSITION IN CINCINNATI.

The Rev. E. E. Dresbach will resign his pastorate over the Christian church tomorrow, having accepted a call from the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, where he will serve under direction, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The rest of the article has no bearing on the point at issue.

THE FAREWELL SERMON.

On Monday, January 28, THE INDEPENDENT published a report of Mr. Dresbach's farewell sermon, which will be given to the committee having in charge the investigation of the case, should he be elected to the house. The report is quite lengthy, and in it he is credited by the reporter with using the following language: "This is as many of you know, my last Sabbath with you." The conclusion of the half column ac-

count is thus: "Several prominent members of the church expressed their regret at the departure of Mr. Dresbach, and all joined in wishing him success and God speed."

AS A TAX PAYER.

It might naturally be supposed that a citizen of Stark county and a candidate for an important office would also be a tax payer; and that his absence from the list would indicate that his residence was elsewhere. It does not appear that E. E. Dresbach pays any taxes, for a reply to a note of inquiry furnishes the following:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CANTON, Oct. 15, 1889.
"I find no taxes charged against E. E. Dresbach of your city, for 1889.

I am yours truly,
H. DOLL, Treas.

INFALLIBILITY.

THAT FEATURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Discussed by the Rev. J. T. Cahill Before Another Packed Congregation.

The scenes of Sunday evening a week ago were re-enacted at St. Joseph's last Sunday, where the Rev. J. T. Cahill resumed his discussion of the Roman Catholic Church. Many people were unable to gain admittance, and those inside wedged as closely as possible. The Rev. Mr. Cahill spoke as follows:

INFALLIBILITY.

The fact that Christ is God and that He established a church for the salvation of mankind leads naturally and logically to the fact, that the church must be a means sufficient to accomplish the end for which it was founded. Since Christ's doctrine is divine truth, and the mission of the church is to teach nothing but the truth, then the church must be infallible, because she can teach nothing but the truth. If, on the other hand, we admit the fallibility of the church, then we must admit that Christ left no unerring guide to direct men to the end for which he created them.

Admitting that, we are compelled to admit that either one of two things is true, viz.: Christ is not God or He cannot punish man who will not accept His church. Being fallible, it must be changeable, and being changeable no one can have any faith in its teachings or admit the former, viz.: Christ is not God, is to destroy religion. To say that God has given to man a table that is subject to various interpretations, and has in a infallible interpreter of the same, amounts to a denial of revelation. Any law admitting of several inconsistent explanations cannot be considered of any binding to-e unless there exists a court of justice to declare its true sense. The same can be said of a revelation capable of several interpretations, each differing from the other. The necessity of infallibility is obvious from the above.

The pope is the head of the church, and its universal pastor and teacher. Consequently he, as the head of the church, must, when defining matters of faith and morals or infallible. The church was not established to teach science, but to teach religion. Hence, the infallibility consists only in the matter of religion, the object for which the church was established. The infallibility of St. Peter and his successors is evident from the following texts: St. Luke, 22, xxxii: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan, etc. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren;" also St. Matthew: "Thou art Peter, etc. I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Then again Christ promised to protect the church against error by sending the Holy Spirit, who would teach her all things and abide with her forever. St. John, 14, xvi: "I will ask the Father, and he shall give you another Teacher that he may abide with you forever." "He will teach you all things." St. John, 14, xxvi.

The authority of the church must depend upon its infallibility. Card. Newman, a distinguished convert, writes yet a Protestant: "It would be foolish to say the church had authority to decide dogmatical points, and yet sins can err. How can the church have authority if she is not certainly true in her declarations?" Should we say she has authority to tell a lie? If the church has authority on dogmatical matters she must be the ergen and representative of truth; her teaching must be identified with truth; in one word she must be infallible.

From the want of infallibility men who demand certainty in religious matters must naturally become indifferent. When people become indifferent to the church they drift into infidelity, and once that becomes their belief, then in easy succession come communism, atheism and even anarchism. If there be no divine or supernatural authority to preserve society and enforce the observance of the moral law and the ten commandments by its infallible decisions in right and wrong, then the most man can look to is human authority. Human authority he possesses himself for himself. But men may say that the majority rules. What right has the majority to make rules for the minority? Simply might. Then might makes the law. Suppose the majority as in Paris in '84 are communists?

Then the minority are plunged into chaos. If the majority can make law simply and solely because it is a majority, then two men may rob a third. What is right in one case must be in a similar one. Why is it that majorities rule now? Because our laws are founded on the divine law and the divine law is recognized as God's law.

THE INDEPENDENT.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED
IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Great Benefit of a Thorough Pulverization of All Soils Cultivated, in Promoting Growth and Giving Heavy Crops.
Advantages of "Firming" the Soil.

Progressive farmers understand the importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil they cultivate, whether for field or garden crops, but there remain a large majority of cultivators who are content with turning over the clods once with a plow and once with a coarse harrow.

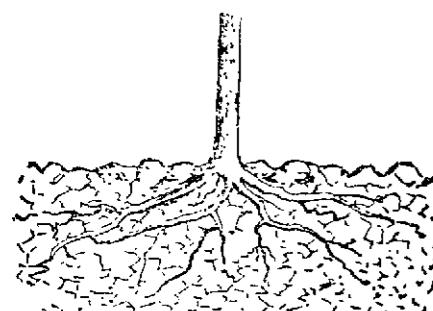


FIG. 1—TREE ROOTS AMONG COARSE CLODS.

The delicate thread-like roots of plants can obtain little if any benefit when planted in a stone heap, even if the stones contained highly stimulating fertilizers. The rule will apply to delicate garden annuals and to large trees alike. The man who transplants a fruit tree and tumbles in carelessly the coarse unbroken earth can hardly expect it to grow, even if it survives the treatment. In the accompanying cuts, for which we are indebted to Country Gentleman, are shown tree roots under different conditions. Fig. 1 illustrates a tree endeavoring to grow with its roots among the coarse clods. In Fig. 2 the soil has been finely pulverized and placed in contact with all the fibers. The coarse soil is full of air crevices, causing the roots to dry up in summer, and very little of the earth can be in actual contact with them. The pulverized soil closely incases every root and supplies all the moisture and food required.

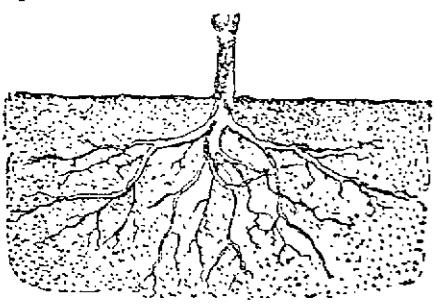


FIG. 2—THE ROOTS IN PULVERIZED SOIL.

A soil reduced to a fine condition and with proper depth holds like a sponge the surplus water of rains and gives it to growing plants as they require it. This, however, is but one of the advantages of fine culture. A hard, compact soil is easily flooded with a heavy shower, and becomes too dry in its absence. Actual experiments furnish the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of these different influences. This work of pulverizing the soil has been rendered a comparatively easy matter of late years by the introduction of such implements as the Acme and Disc harrows, the Cutaway, the smoothing harrows and similar appliances. "Firming" the soil by pressure of the foot or with suitable implements, when sowing seeds, now prevails among successful gardeners, while intelligent farmers practice passing a heavy roller over the ground after sowing a crop of grain. This pressure serves to close up the air crevices and bring the soil into actual contact with the seed.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The first document published under the authority of the secretary of agriculture is Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1 of the newly established office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture. This pamphlet contains a large amount of information regarding the history and prospects of the agricultural experiment stations, which are now conducting scientific and practical experiments in the different states. Such institutions for scientific investigation in behalf of agriculture have been long in operation in Europe. The first one in this country was begun in Connecticut in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan University fourteen years ago. Other states followed the example, and in 1857 congress appropriated \$15,000 per annum to each state and territory for the purpose.

All the states now have agricultural experiment stations. Some have two; Louisiana has three. The total number now in operation is forty-six, or, counting branch stations, nearly sixty. They employ more than 270 scientists and agriculturists, and receive this year \$505,000 from the national government, and about \$125,000 from the state and other sources. A feature is the co-operation between the stations and the department of agriculture at Washington, which is charged by congress with the duty of supervising and aiding the stations in their work. The office of experiment stations, acting with the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, is able to accomplish much in this line. The bulletin contains an introduction by the secretary.

Copies of this bulletin can be obtained by application to the office of experiment stations, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feeding Oats to Cows Before Calving.

A Wisconsin correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman writes: "When I was a boy in England, feeding my father's cows, some fifty years ago, my father used to charge me to feed a little oats every day for a week or two before calving, in order to quickly expel the placenta. I have followed that advice in this country for the last forty-three years, and have rarely had any trouble. When cows are at pasture I scarcely find any trouble, but my neighbors have had trou de frequent with cows fed on ear corn, but when fed a gallon of oats a day for a week or so, I never knew of any trouble, either in England or here."

THEY HAVE ALL BEEN TESTED.

Lettuce, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Squashes and Peas.

A well known Massachusetts horticulturist gives some advice regarding the solution of vegetables, in American Garden. The varieties suggested have been tried by him and proven of value. Under the head of lettuce he classes Boston Market, for forcing or for outdoor lettuce; Burpee's Hard Head and the Deacon (Harris) are three different styles of head lettuce, all good. The Hanson, Tonawanda, New York, Perpetual are good in the soft head class. The Green Fringed, Oak Leafed Boston Curled lead in the fringed kinds. Most of them stand the heat well. The Cos class are superior to all others in resisting heat, and should be more generally planted for summer cutting. All varieties need rich soil and can be followed by other crops or planted between cabbages, or one foot apart in rows by themselves. Plant seeds in the order named above and have a good succession; repeat for fall cropping from July to August.

Among the radish Burpee's Earlies proves a good kind; French breakfast also for early; later, the long scarlet, followed by Charlottes, for summer. New Surprise, Rose Queen and long Black Spanish will give the good selections for fall and winter use. Give to radishes an abundance of plant food, and water freely when dry.

The onion requires clean culture, rich soil, good fresh seed and suitable soil for the best crops. Raised both from sets and the black seed. Early onions can be had from sets, which should be set in rows three inches apart, and will be fit for the table in six or eight weeks. Experience in northern growing of the crop leads to advising for general crop the Daubers Yellow, Large Red Wethersfield and White Silver Skin. These are the standard sorts. They require no thinning unless very thick.

From the multitudes of kinds of sweet corn offered a few are good. In April or early May plant on the same day Cory, Marcelline, Crosby's Early, McRae's Early Concord, Sowell's Evergreen, and you will have a succession for six weeks after it begins to ripen. About July 1 plant Crosby's Early, and July 15 the Cory again, for corn continuously till Oct. 15.

Seeds of tomatoes should be started in greenhouse or window when an early supply is wanted. The Dwarf Champion is a good early. The Favorite or Acme will be good for a main or late crop. First of May is the latest for planting seed for fall.

The scolloped or the crook neck summer squash are the first sown and mature early. For late fall and winter plant Essex Hybrid, Bay State or Hubbard. The wrinkled peas are sweeter than the smooth kinds. Those here mentioned are all of this variety, and if planted at the same time will give a good succession, but are not so productive as the smooth pea. American Wonder, McLean's Advance, Strategem, Champion of England. All may be grown on a slight support, except the last mentioned, which is a tall pea.

In the Apple Orchard.

At the annual convention of the Connecticut fruit growers T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, expressed the opinion that the Baldwin is the most profitable apple that can be raised in Connecticut, or perhaps in New England. The Newtowne pippin is the most expensive apple in the market, but not one farmer in ten hundred knows anything about it. To the conditions of the apple tree soil is an important factor. A tree will dig on a hard, dry, drained subsoil. The best soil for the Baldwin apple is a heavy, well drained, mellow soil, or, in other words, good earth. The soil in the orchard should be cultivated till the trees get to bearing. Too much plowing bad, and it never pays to try and get an other crop, for instance rye, in the orchard. For family use he recommends the planting of many varieties, from the early summer apple to the Northern Spy for winter.

Facts Worth Knowing.

The postage on seeds, cuttings, helms, plants, etc., has been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ounce.

The flat rate of 1 cent per ounce is required on all samples of fruit sent by mail.

At the twenty-second annual convention of the American Pomological society at Ocala, Fla., P. J. B. Adams, of Georgia, was reelected president; T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, for vice-president; B. G. Smith, of Massachusetts, treasurer, and A. A. Creditt, of the Iowa experiment station, secretary.

The bill introduced into congress by Senator Speer, of Wisconsin, to establish a system of farm institutes, to be held every year in the different states is, in case its establishment is secured to be under the control of the new department of agriculture.

The State Horticultural society of Missouri includes many lady members, a precedent worthy of imitation by other societies.

Oiled muslin serves a good purpose as a substitute for glass in bushel frames. The Iron-boat trap is a recent invention in New Jersey.

P. Barry, of Rochester, now in president of the New York Horticultural society; P. C. French is vice-president, its secretary and treasurer.

The Preservation of Meat. The Journal of Agriculture is authority for the statement that it is customary in Upper Saone (France), both on farms and in villages, to preserve meat in summer by placing it in large earthen pots or pots filled with curdled milk, or even with skimmed milk, which soon curdles, and storing the vessel in the cellar. In order to keep the meat beneath the surface of the milk, it is loaded with clean stones. Meat is preserved in this way for over a week, without the least change in its flavor. When it is needed for use, it is simply washed and dried. The milk is fed to swine.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

OCTOBER 17, 1889.
Address all communications to J. T. DENNIR,
Editor, 62 W. Fifteenth St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE NOTED WESTERN PLAYER.

The members of the Chicago Club were pleased to receive a visit last week from Mr. Bradt, of Ourn, Wis. He came to Chicago with the express purpose of meeting Mr. J. P. Reed, the American champion. Unfortunately "J. Jimmie" is at present away from his garden city. Prof. F. A. Fitz strike of Leavenworth, Kans., Prof. S. E. Segel of Brazil, Ind., both noted experts, have been in Chicago for the past week, but departed for the respective cities previous to Percy arriving, which is to be regretted because of their inability, though both were anxious, to play the "boy wonder." His score with some of the players is as follows:

(a) 1st, 4; Starkweather.....0; Drawn.....1; Bradt.....1; Siedent.....1; Drawn.....1; Bradt.....0; Hester.....1; Drawn.....3;

Mr. Thomas W. Irwin recently sent up a criticism on Game No. 148, which appeared in the COLLECTOR OF CHECKS. Since its appearance he has received several letters from experts inclining me to suppose it was composed to prove it to be a fraud. Previous to this Mr. Irwin's critic was examined, it rather doubted the soundness of criticisms received of it. The position is: Black—6, 14, 16, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452,

TELL TALE WHISKERS.

HOW THEY INDICATE THE CHARACTERS OF THE WEARERS.

A Man's Good and Bad Qualities Can Usually Be Read by the Style of His Facial Adornment—It Appears That the Bare-faced Man Has a Little the Best of It.

The subject of beards furnishes an interesting study as indicating the dispositions of persons. There is nothing particularly marked about the characteristics of the "beardless youth," as his purposes in life and his character can hardly be said to be fixed. However, as he grows into manhood, and matures his beard to his taste, the style he finally adopts will usually indicate his ideas of life. There is, of course, nothing particularly remarkable about young mustaches, and the little dudish side whiskers, worn wedge shape just below the ears. They may be termed simply freaks of youth. The absence altogether of whiskers and mustache in a man whose character and habits of life have become fixed and unchangeable, indicates a frank, open hearted disposition, with a great regard for the truth and the courage to tell it, with nothing to conceal and a conscientiousness that is as clear and apparent as his clean shaven face. He is usually a plain, unpretentious man, who pays more attention to the storing of his mind with useful information and the domestic side of life than the adornment of his person.

HE OF THE IRON WILL.

The man of iron will and firmness of purpose is he who wears a full, thick, stubby beard. If he is a man of brain and has had the benefit of cultured experience, although firm in his purposes and unchangeable in his ideas, he will grant you your argument if you are reasonable. But on the other hand, if he is uncultured and inexperienced in business affairs, he will prove to be an uncompromising tyrant, uncouth and overbearing in the extreme.

Having only a superficial knowledge of letters, he will not permit you to give an opinion contrary to his own. The long, flowing, pointed beard, worn by such church reformers as Wyclif and John Calvin did not indicate any particular trait of character in their day, as they were only worn to serve as a contrast to the clean shaven faces of the Roman Catholic priesthood. These long beards are worn as a rule by the clergy of some denominations today. There is a pious stateliness about them very becoming to doctors of divinity. The elongation of the countenance is materially aided by such beards, and the changes of facial expression are not so plainly observable. A man with such a beard has little trouble to look pious, no matter how great a sinner he may be. Ordinarily persons in this day and age who emulate this style of beard may be found active members of some church, or hovering about the vestibule of the house of the Lord, borrowing religion for some sinister or mercenary motive. If his motives are not pure, he is what we would commonly call a hypocrite. If pure, his thoughts are of a theological turn, and he will pay less attention to accumulating a little of this world's goods than to the details of the church. Men who wear their beards in this style are usually lovers of fine horses, and to distinguish between the liveried man and the deacon you have only to contrast the quick twinkle of the former's eye with the soft, mild expression of that of the latter.

Perhaps the most marked index of character is furnished by what is commonly called Burnside, and the more of the bare chin that is shown, and the heavier and more pointed the whiskers, the greater is the measure of self conceit. High living and a self consciousness that is utterly oblivious to the importance of his surroundings, is a characteristic of the wearer of flowing Burnside. He is generally possessed of a fine physique, and prides himself on his shape. He is usually a gourmand, whose appetite is easily offended at something that is not up to his standard of cookery. His greed knows no bounds, and his egotism no compromise.

A plain, unpretentious mustache indicates nothing in particular, and about the only way you can read a man's character from this standpoint is by the manner in which he trains his mustache and the amount of labor he devotes to it. A man, for instance, who will take a pair of scissars and deliberately trim off the straggling ends of his mustache to keep them from curling up his nose, or in the corner of his mouth, is more sensible than the general run of men who are really able to grow a healthy mustache. If there is any one style of whiskers in the world that is calculated to make a tool of a man more than any other, it is a fine, heavy mustache, and, as before hinted, about the only thing we can say of a man who devotes half his time to the training of his mustache is, he is usually very giddy, and his uranity and vanity are measured by the size and curl of this app endage.

Of course, there are exceptions to the foregoing rules, but the thoughtful reader will find much for reflection in this brief outline of characteristic styles of whiskers.—G. W. Dammett in Evansville (Ind.) Tribune.

A New Crowd.

The Austrian empire is composed of quite a number of different nationalities among them Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians and Croats, the characteristics of which are portrayed in the following:

Four Australian soldiers are quartered over night at the house of a peasant. In the morning, when they had resumed their march the Peasant remarked:

"Comrades, that peasant had a very nice watch."

"We should have taken it along with us," observed the Hungarian.

"I've got the watch," observed the Bohemian.

"You did have it, but I've got it now," remarked the Croat, closing the debate.

He had already stolen it from his comrade.—New York News.

A SONG OF THE SAND MAN.

Ho! for the sand man! jolly old fellow,
With twinkling eyes and a gleesome smile;
He comes when the candles flicker yellow
And he does his work in jauntest style.
For he lightens his cumbersome bag of sand
With a light and a brisk and a generous hand.

Ho! for the sand man! merry old dodger
His aim is stern and his shot is crack!
And the sharpshaws of the nimblest dodger
Can baffle him never, nor hold him back;
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, brown,
He powders them soft—and the lids drop down.

Ho! for the sand man! funny old fellow,
He stops the plough and halts the fun.
He doesn't wait till the games are over,
He doesn't care whether the romps are done,
His shaggy old head pokes in, and to
Mouths gape widely and feet ing slow.

Ho! for the sand man, blithesome old caller,
Mothers esteem him and nurses adore,
For he gathers the children the big and the small,
And burries them swiftly away before
They know it's been done, to the babbling streams.
And the singing birds of the land of dreams
—Emma A. Opper in Good Housekeeping.

Plant Worship.

The plant worship, which holds so prominent a place in the history of the primitive races of mankind, would appear to have sprung from a perception of the beauty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia will sally forth into their gardens before sunrise on Good Friday and falling upon their knees before a tree, will exclaim: "I pray, O green tree, that God may make thee good." At night time they will run to and fro about their gardens crying: "Bud, O trees, bud, or I will flog you."

In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go out into their orchards after supper on the evening of Twelfth day, carrying with them a large milk pail of cider, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most fruit, address them in these words:

"Health to thee good apple tree,
Well to bear pocket fulls, fatfulls,
Peek fulls, bushel bug fulls!"
simultaneously dashing the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is locally known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Tusser in his work entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the husbandman:

"Wassail the trees that they may bear
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or less fruit they will bring,
As you do them wassailing."
—Gentlemen's Magazine (London).

The Shady Mascot.

A new and noticeable figure among the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the shah of Persia is a young boy of 12, whom the shah has covered with dignities and titles, and who is an object of envy and fear to most of his majesty's ministers. His name is Goolanali Khan. He is the director of the corps of "royal pages," and one of his titles is Aziz-Sultan, "Favorite of the Monarch." Neither minister, vizier nor royal prince has ever yet been allowed to sit at the shah's table, but Goolanali Khan is an exception to this law of the Persians. He is constantly by his master's side and has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal ministers. The explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in the Persian monarch's conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolanali Khan, and that wise men have foretold that the shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favorite; that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former, and that, generally, whatever befalls this little one will also happen to his royal protector. This belief has resulted in the boy leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. He was seated on the knees of two magnificent grandees on the shah's entry into St. Petersburg.—New York Star.

The Cause of Fainting.

Chief among the causes of fainting attacks in churches and other places of public meeting are overheating and impurity of atmosphere. Both are to a great extent preventable, but, though some success has been gained in the way of prevention, much remains to be done before the air in our large assembly rooms can be regarded as pure enough to meet the requirements of a large audience. The introduction of the electric light has brought some relief, and the purifying effect of artificial ventilation, as represented by the fan system and the heated exit line is quite appreciable. There is still, however, a wide field open, and the inventor of a perfect system of ventilation for public buildings will not only be a public benefactor, but should also reap a very substantial reward.—New York Tribune.

It Doesn't Always Work.

Old Doctor Go to Congress—You are right—Men often make a goal for them selves early in life and work up to it. Now, I knew a bright young fellow who told me that he intended to go to congress. I told more than passing interest in his case. He worked like a beaver, west west, where everything was new, and at the end of twenty years—

Congressman (interrupting): Had a seat in congress, had he?

—Yes, he had twenty-nine buck teeth in his anatomy, got 'em while rob in a lemon tree.

"Oh!"—By the Magazine.

Doctors Disagree.

When doctors disagree who shall decide, as frequently has been remarked. Twenty-eight doctors in Boston were asked about the healthfulness of drinking ice water. Sixteen pronounced it beneficial. Twelve agreed it was very good if not taken in excess. Three didn't know, and only seven thought it ought to be left alone. So let the man who enjoys ice water go on with his beverage.

RUSSIA'S BORDER LAND.

An Interesting Letter from the Pen of David Ker.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—There appeared lately in a Russian weekly, just after a terrible accident on the St. Petersburg-Moscow railroad, a picture representing an American tourist traveling along it with a Russian, to whom he boasts that "we have trains in the states that'll carry you seventy-five miles an hour." "Call you zat anysing?" answers the Russian with calm disdain: "we hav trains on dis very railroad what sal carry you into ze next world in von moment."

This Amelie Rives combination of the quick and the dead is the only sense in which the term "quick" can be applied to the trains that crawl over the vast dusty plain forming the border line between Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The "express" (which runs once a week) takes twenty-four hours to cover the 400 miles between Tiflis—the capital of the Caucasus—and Baku on the Caspian sea, while all the other trains take thirty-six.

Now does the surrounding landscape do much to atone for this delay. The railway to Tiflis from the Black sea port of Batoum, indeed—passing as it does right through the shaggy gorges androwning precipices of the Southern Caucasus—has a savage picturesqueness which no words can convey; but as for the scenery between Tiflis and Baku on the Caspian sea, the best way to imagine it is to multiply billiard board by five millions and subtract the cushions.

Moreover, the frequent halts for "refreshments" are merely a hollow mockery, the said refreshment consisting chiefly of "black bread," much blacker than it is painted, tee, so weak that it can hardly get out of the teapot without help, and so called "cabbage soup," that is really warm water, into which a stale cabbage leaf seems to have fallen by some accident. In fact, the only palatable item in the local bill of fare is the magnificent grapes, which are sold here at half a cent per pound.

But even this dreary fact is precious to Russia. Firstly, as the great storehouse of mineral oil, which, though its present sources are said to be showing signs of exhaustion, is believed to contain many more springs which are quite untouched, and secondly, as the natural starting point of the fresh advance which she is undoubtedly meditating against the already half devoured dominions of the sultan and the shah. Across this boundless level Russia's largest army might march unimpeded, with all its stores and cannon.

Not many years have passed since it belonged to Persia instead of Russia, and to this day the Caspian ports of Baku and Lenkoran, as well as the outlying villages of both districts, are just as quaintly Persian as ever in architecture, speech and population. But the capture of Erivan and the treaty of Turkmenchay pushed forward Russia's elastic frontier at the expense of the shah, while by the war of 1877-8 she sliced off another huge piece of territory (including Batoum and the great fortress of Kars) from poor old moribund Turkey.

When the time comes for Russia to strike another blow at her two neighbors, she will be at no loss for a pretext. Unhappily, there are always cases enough of outrage perpetrated by Turkish masters upon Armenian vassals to give Russia an ever ready excuse for "protecting her fellow Ottomans" by arguments pointed with bayonets, and remonstrances uttered through the mouths of rifled cannon. Against Persia she has an even more plausible ground of complaint in the prevalent brigandage along the Russo-Persian border.

Among our companions on the Baku train was a young Russian lady who told us quite coolly that less than a year ago, while staying at a country house in the southern Caucasus, she had been awakened at midnight by finding the bloody hand of a gigantic brigand twisted in her hair, while the sword that had just cut down the trusty servant, who lay writhing at her feet, was brandished with horrid threats before her very eyes. Only a few days before we ourselves passed, a train was stopped and robbed by banditti not far from Baku itself.

That the shah of Persia himself would gladly hang all Persian brigands tomorrow if he could, makes no difference whatever, for when a strong state is determined to attack a weaker one causes of quarrel are never wanting, and a mention of "outrages upon Russian subjects by Persian robbers" would look very well in an official declaration of war. War once declared, Russia would be likely to make short work of it. Of the 167,000 Russian soldiers permanently stationed in the Caucasus, nearly two-thirds would be available for field service after all necessary deductions had been made for garrison duty—a force sufficient to sweep from the earth any army that the shah could put into the field against it.

Nor are Persia's natural resources worth more than her artificial ones. The last "rectification" of the Russo-Persian frontier indeed gave to Russia only a few miles of barren hill country; but those few miles included two of the most important passes in the great mountain wall of Khorasan, through which a "flying column" of cossacks could make a dash into Persia whenever they pleased. Then, too, the unfortified Persian port of Linzeh, open to any attack of the Caspian fleet, is only 122 miles from Tefluk, itself, and the march offers no difficulties to men who have passed the Caucasus and the Black Sea. Moreover, Russia has now what she had not a few years ago, viz., a complete line of rail way along Persia's hitherto barren frontier, by which men, stores and armament may be hurried up to any point between the Caspian and the border of Afghanistan.

Such being the case, one cannot wonder that the poor shah should have twice revoked the concession granted for Russia's proposed railway to his capital from the Caspian seaboard, or that his rumored "friendly relations" with his big neighbor should remind one of Moliere's clown, who, when assailed by a bear, attempted to conciliate the monster by patting and complimenting it.

DAVID KER.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE FA LABEL
Manufactured by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, who
make the famous Horse Blanket Baker.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken digested, and assimilated by the stomach, it can be tolerated, and by the consumption of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh product.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHES.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

POPPULAR STYLES ORGANS at \$22, \$32.50, \$60, \$80, \$100, and Up.

Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments and Rented.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by the careful application of the fine properties of well-selected materials, Mr. Epps has provided on breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape them fatal stroke by keeping ourselves well informed with the best food and a properly nourished frame."—CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE. Made only with boiling water or milk, and only in half pound tins, by grocers labeled thus:

James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

NEW MODEL ORGAN STYLE 2244. Contains a five octave Stop Action, furnished in a large black cabinet. Price \$125.00, also sold on the Easy Hire system at \$2.25 per quarter for one year, when organ belongs to property of person hiring.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. "Stringer," invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882, is used in the Mason & Hamlin piano exclusively. Remarkable as a flesh product.

Remarkable as a flesh product.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHES.

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James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and effective. Send one to Dr. James Epps & Co., Madison Brand, a red metal box, sealed with blister paper. Taken internally. Send 40 cents for particulars and a sample of our article.

H.G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN A. OGDN, UNDERTAKING</p

CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Seat.

CANON, Oct. 23.—George W. Yohe has plans prepared for a five story hotel at the corner of North Market and Third street.

The prisoners radiated by the grand jury last week had not quite their heads have been set for the first aid second weeks in December.

James Duxee, of Massillon, was in the city Tuesday evening with friends.

The Y. M. C. A. of the city, will probably attend the Campbell meeting in Massillon Monday evening, in a body.

Capt. J. L. Iverson, Uniform Rank, K. of P., will visit Massillon this evening to do some work. They go by wagon.

The armful building on North Market street, has been sold to the Masonic Association for \$21,000.

West Brookfield.

Ben VanCurtin moved into the property to nearly opposite by Henry Friend, on Thursday last.

Mrs. S. B. Z. rz, of Canton, and Mrs. John Clark, of Wenton, I. O., are visiting friends here this week.

Miss Anna Wood of Youngstown, O., is visiting Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Gaddis.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Schneider, a daughter.

We wonder what candidate a certain resident is pushing for. He furnished the miners of Keller's Shaft with a half barrel and the miners of Sippo Shaft with the same amount last Saturday, and on Monday he took another half barrel to West Massillon No. 2 mine. He has been working very hard for several candidates lately, and rumor says the beer is to make votes for them. We are positive it is not in the interest of any Republican candidates.

Henry Friend has moved into the Walker property.

The parochial schools opened Monday with an attendance of 5 pupils, more will soon attend.

Albert Palmon had his ankle badly sprained last Monday, at the Massillon City mine, while moving a flat. He is getting along very well under the care of Dr. G. J. Miller.

The Tuscarawas Township Teachers' Association met Saturday, at the school house, but adjourned to attend the fair presentation at Massillon. The next meeting will be held at this place, Saturday, Nov. 16th. The programme will be announced next week.

Joseph Schwartz will build an addition to his house soon.

D. A. Levers finished a culvert hole on the Rd. to Farm Schoolhouse. No coal is reported now down eight miles south of Massillon.

Harcy Stoner has been home from Tiffin the past few weeks, on account of illness.

Newman.

Mr. Matthew English of Jissus, made Newman a flying visit on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Geo. Head spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jo in Birmingham, of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordacai Davis visited friends at Eaton last Sunday.

Mr. James Creighton and family drove over to Canton last Sunday and spent the day with Dr. S. C. Urne and family.

Miss Dennis Edwards put in a few days the past week with friends in Central Fulton.

We were pleased to see THE INDEPENDENT favored with a communication from our brick industry, and hope he may continue to let us hear from him, for we always like to be found in good company.

Mr. John Lloyd and wife, of Butte City, Jon, made a brief but pleasant visit last week, on their return home from Washington, D. C., where they had been in attendance at the conclave. Mr. Lloyd has served two terms as Sheriff of Silver Lake county, and while here received a dispatch notifying him of his re-election, and requesting his presence there by the 22nd inst. Silver Lake county is from 500 to 700 Democratic majority and Mr. Lloyd to be elected three consecutive terms is something that his friends here have occasion to feel proud of.

Grove City.

The mine made a steady run last week.

Obendorf & McFadden are drilling on the iron bed farm for coal.

The entries at the Pigeon Run mine are opening, and a number one quality of coal is being mined.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith are the parents of a baby boy.

Tommy Davies, of Justice, buried his 14th child daughter at Pigeon Run graveyard last Wednesday. Diphtheria was the cause of her death.

Mr. Kidder and Mr. Moffit.

Curd date Charles Kidder should not have told Mr. N. J. Moffit that his opponent, Candidate Shanahan, was sending beer into Tuscarawas township. It was not in good taste. Beside it gives especial point to the following communication indicated in THE INDEPENDENT'S Grove City correspondence received this morning. It should be remembered that the mines mentioned are in "dry" Tuscarawas township, and that the giving away of beer there is a violation of law by giving out of not more than \$500 nor less than \$50.

"Joseph Maudlin, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, has given the miners of the Warwick shaft twenty gallons of beer and the Sippo miners sixteen gallons, to induce them to support him. This is a good example for a treasurer to set."

Malaria.

Literally means bad air. Poisonous gases arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, are breathed into the lungs, taken into the blood, and unless the vital fluid is purified by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, where the terrible fever prevails, this successful medicine has effected remarkable cures. These who are exposed to malarial or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Of the P. R. W. & C. Railroad.

Two special trains, carrying eighty officials of all the Pennsylvania Company's lines west of Pittsburgh, from General Superintendent E. B. Taylor and Superintendent A. B. Starr down to track supervisors, arrived in Massillon at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening on the annual inspection of the road. The trains consisted of Superintendent Taylor's private car, two Pullman coaches, three baggage cars fitted up by culinary purposes, an observation car on each train, and attached to the rear of the second section an inhibitor car containing mechanical appliances for ascertaining gauge of track, grade, elevation, surface and alignment, which are all registered as the train progresses over the road.

All the company's property at this station was given a careful inspection, everything was found in excellent condition and order, and no suggestions were made for changes or improvements. The party left about 8 o'clock this morning, and will continue the inspection to Chicago.

THE REV. J. T. CAHILL

ON THE POPES. BRUNO AND GALILEO

In Reply to "A Liberal's" Charge that the Treatment of the Philosopher and the Astronomer Proved the Infidelity of the Church of Rome.

MR. EDITOR:—Since I have learned the reasons why "A Liberal" did not sign his name, I will show my regard for him by replying to his article. As far as the definition of a dogma is concerned, it does not militate against the infallibility of the pope because the infallibility is given the church for no other reason than to prevent error creeping in by defining the truth. Can any infallible make an infallible? This question was put to me by "A Liberal." We do not find the infallibility upon the infallibility of many men, but upon the solemn declarations of Christ, who was surely infallible, and in justice was bound to lay us an infallible interpreter of His law. If He did not do this, viz., leave us an infallible teacher, then religion is a humbug.

If I reply to "A Liberal" that we do not propose to establish an infinite result from a finite series of results or an infallible church from a number of fallible persons?

Now as to Bruno. Granted he was burned. Born at Nola 15th, he became a Dominican. He denied the Trinity and incarnation. This was no new heresy. He, by his tenet of these dogmas and the promulgation of pantheism, declared himself an enemy to society, morality and civilization. He was an enemy to man, because he taught that God was the universe and the universe God. If pantheism is true, what becomes of the laws of morality based up in the divine law? It was a tie to society, because of his doctrine of moral relativity other than that may be taught by any other man. A morality taught by man has only a human obligation. But since one man's authority is as good as another's, the each individual has a right to form and promulgate his own authority in morals. Also let me say either a free thinker or a liberal would be the last to have such a claim provided their names mean anything.

When a "Liberal" can demonstrate that society has no right to self defense against its enemies, then it will be in order for me to show it bid no right to burn, hang or decapitate Bruno. The civil power settled Bruno as an enemy to society. If Bruno's doctrine would prevail we would logically drift into anarchy, and civilization that depends upon organized society would be a thing of the past. To state a doctrine is one thing but to follow it to its ultimate conclusion is quite another. There are to day many fine theories floating in the social atmosphere, which, if made practical, would result in social suicide.

Galileo taught no original scientific truth in the earth moving around the sun. It is strange that the church that professed, encouraged and honored the priest Nicholas Copernicus, a follower of Galileo, and the priest Copernicus, would condemn Galileo for the same identical teaching. Why did the holy office condemn Galileo? Because he continually insisted on dragging in the scripture to prove the theory advanced by Copernicus. His theory was maintained by Giisa and Cardinal Cesarius before the council of Basle. Giisa, nearly two centuries before Galileo, led in the use that the true system of astronomy should be called heliocentric, (semi-central instead of geocentric central.)

Now then was he summoned to Rome. As a mark of regard the highest dignity that could be conferred on him was given him by Pope Nicholas V viz. the cardinal's hat. As to Galileo's imprisonment, he was confined in the prison of his friend the Tuscan ambassador, and in addition was obliged to say the seven penitential psalms once a week for three years. Some of our good old ladies would smile today at the sentence because for devotion's sake they say daily. While at the Dominican convent he had the society of his two daughters, who were inmates of the convent.

Again, was the Copernican theory more than a theory in Galileo's hands? All modern philosophers say it was not. Delambre, who measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, says that "till laws of gravitation were established by Newton, that the velocity of light was ascertained by Beaufort, and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities. In this as in everything of the kind, romance must be blended by some.

Think of Galileo, after promising no more to prove his theory by scripture, saying, as he turned to leave the room: "And it moves, however." This is all bosh, as has been demonstrated by men not overflowing with love for the church. For the truth of the above see Heis, the mathematician, in the periodical "Gaea,"

1868, Gebler and the Roman Court Stuttgart, 1876. These and many other proofs can be obtained at the Catholic Publishing Society, New York, or at the numerous libraries.

In closing this article, I am sorry I have no copy of "A Liberal's" criticism. Some one picked it up and forgot to lay it down in the same place again, or may be it met the fate many interesting papers meet in a priest's house, viz.: It fell into the housekeeper's hands at fire-lighting time. If so, good bye paper. J. T. CAHILL.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the Bull's Head trademark on the wrapper.

Deafness can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by custodial remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever unless cast out of the ear are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give \$100 for any case of deafness, (caused by catarrh,) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. I. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery, of the United States Medical college; editor of "Medical Tribune," author of "Gunn's New and Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," referring to Warner's Safe Cure, said: "I find that in Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, and wash out epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi (urine bearing tubes); and to prevent the destructive metamorphosis of tissue.... I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure."

All competent authorities, prominent among them being F. F. Roberts, M. D., professor of chemical medicine at University College Hospital, London, Eng., say "Bright's disease less no marked symptoms of its own, but takes the symptoms of other (so-called) diseases." It you have headache, sick appetite, failure of eye-sight, tube casts in urine, gradual loss of flesh and drooping swelling, extreme wakefulness, distressing nervousness, do not neglect such symptoms, for you will eventually have Bright's disease. Take Warner's Safe Cure, the only recognized specific for this disease.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Honest Man in Massillon as well as the honestest, and others are invited to call on any drug store and get free a trial bottle of Kem's Salve for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is sealing entirely up on its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Farm for Sale

A farm for sale containing 160 acres, three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard, and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt burns, fever, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, when she was a child, she cried for Castoria, when she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, when she had children, she gave them Castoria,

when she was a woman, she gave her husband Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

when she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

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